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LEGISLATORS ON EGGS.
AMUSING DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

CHINESE EGGS WHICH PRODUCED LIZARDS.

In the House of Commons on March 16th, Mr. Prynne, moving the second reading of the Merchandise Marks Bill, said the only principle underlying the bill was that when anybody in Great Britain desired to consume anything eatable he should be able to be aware of the country of its origin. The whole poultry business was desirous of seeing something done to prevent the substitution of foreign for British-produced eggs. To outward appearance the egg was an unchangeable unit, but if once it was stamped it could always be identified. It was not an uncommon practice in England for vendors to purchase British eggs, mix them with much cheaper foreign eggs, and sell the lot as British eggs. A Labour member who was unable to attend that debate had told him that in his constituency there was an old lady who had a broody hen, and wanted to have a brood of chickens. Being a little short of eggs, she bought half a dozen new-laid eggs, and added them to the clutch on which the hen was to sit. But when it came to hatching-time from four of these eggs there emerged four lizards. (Loud laughter.) Apparently these four eggs were lizards' eggs from China, which had been sold as British now-laid. Eggs or any other produce dealt with by the bill might be marked either with the name of the country of origin or with the word "imported."

Mr. W. Graham, moving the rejection of the bill, said that his friends and he were not in any way hostile to a proper agricultural policy or to doing everything possible to secure that the consumer should know the origin of the goods offered for sale. To stamp each of the 2,000,000,000 eggs imported annually would inevitably add to the cost to the consumer. The bill contained what he considered was a well-nigh unworkable scheme.

Mr. A. V. Alexander seconded the motion for the rejection.

Mr. Tubb supported the bill. He believed, he said, that the late Dan Leno years ago experienced great difficulties when setting up as a grocer in conducting his business successfully and conscientiously. He determined to be conscientious and to give to the public exactly what they asked. The first thing he was asked for was a fresh egg, and his reply was that there were fresh eggs, now-laid eggs, eggs, and electioneering eggs. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He believed that Dan Leno's difficulty would have been overcome if the eggs were distinctly marked. (Hear, hear.)

Major Dudgeon said he would like to see Scotch oatmeal brought within the terms of the bill.

AN ATTACK ON THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Mr. Hogge said he thought the measure would add to the gaiety of nations and help to brighten London. He foresaw tremendous difficulties in making the separate portions of such delectable diet as oatmeal. (Laughter.) He did not see how articles of food could be identified by a label or a coupon. It was possible, he believed, to develop streaks in bacon, and there must be some means whereby the origin of a steak or a leg of mutton could be revealed. He could imagine home producers developing cattle in such a way that when a carcass was cut the Union Jack would be revealed. Similarly the maple leaf might be produced on Canadian meat and the Stars and Stripes on American. (Laughter.) He noticed that sausages were excluded from the terms of the bill. There was more mystery about the origin of the sausage than about any other article of food. (Laughter.) It was the most perfect coalition ever devised. (Laughter.) For economic reasons the Labour party had largely been driven to the consumption of sausages in the House of Commons. For the protection of those hon. members he desired that sausages should be indelibly marked, so as to reveal their source of origin. (Laughter.) He suspected a plot by the promoters of the bill to get rid of the Labour party in the House. He was opposed to the disappearance of that very excellent institution.

He had been assured by an hon. member that the "fresh-laid" eggs for the markets of this country were collected once a week, so that before they left the British farm many of them were a week old. The hon. member did not want the foreign egg to be admitted. They spurned the foreign yolk. (Laughter.) If they were to mark every foreign egg why not be thorough? Why not require every egg to have a passport with a photograph of its mother? (Then there were the liquid eggs which came in barrels. How were they to be marked? Would each barrel contain a buoy floating in it, or would each egg have a "coupon"? (Laughter.) What about powdered eggs—how would they be marked? As regards fruit and vegetables, difficulty would arise in connection with the names. Brussels sprouts did not come from Brussels, and all leeks did not come from Wales. The fact was this bill would considerably increase the cost of the commodities affected. It was an attack on the breakfast-table, the dinner-table, and the supper-table of the working-classes.

Sir A. Churman considered that the passing of the bill into law was likely to remove the stigma which had so long applied to eggs given to young curates at episcopal breakfast tables. It was true, of course, that had it not been for Columbus doing something to a foreign egg, and making it stand on end, he might not have been able to discover America and we would not have had the benefit of American civilization. He realized that there were difficulties in carrying out the bill, but it had good objects, and therefore deserved a second reading.

Mr. Sexton, as a consistent Free Trader, and a sort of egg producer himself, opposed the bill. He did not see why British producers should have to mark their eggs. They spoke for themselves. (An Hon. Member: "Not all of them," and laughter.) He had paid 22,000 kroners for two eggs in the land of their birth and found that though they were not imported they were neither "now-laid" nor "fresh," but simply eggs. He was a market gardener, and he did not find that foreign market garden produce impaired the market for home produce.

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy said Hull was probably the greatest port in England for the importation of foreign produce. (An Hon. Member: "Russian eggs," and laughter.)—and those engaged in the trade were unanimously of opinion that this bill was going to injure them.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

IRISH LOTTERIES.

A SCOTLAND YARD WARNING.

A considerable number of tickets for these lotteries have been sent to many parts of Asia—possibly some to Hongkong—and the following article from *The Times* on the subject may possess a special interest for some of our readers:

The anomalous position which has arisen since the establishment of the Irish Free State that, while lotteries are illegal in Great Britain, they can be organized in Ireland is about to be remedied. For the Dublin Executive has indicated its intention to bring the Free State laws into conformity with English legislation on this subject.

The desirability of some such agreement is clear from the promiscuous manner in which householders in England are now receiving circulars announcing big lotteries organized in Ireland and the publicity which has been given in England to such concerns. The fact that in some instances they are under the public gaze, has tended to differentiate them from the ordinary lottery or sweepstake run from the Continent by unknown men. The English law, however, does not discriminate between lotteries organized in Ireland and those promoted on the Continent, and an official at the Home Office stated yesterday that any person advertising an Irish lottery here or organizing the sale of tickets in England is committing an offence. The straightforwardness—or otherwise—of the lottery is not the point at issue, and though, in view of the difficulties now confronting the Irish Government, the English authorities may not feel disposed to press the question upon their attention, persons amenable to English law should realize that action can be taken in this country.

The Postmaster-General has power to confiscate lottery circulars entering the country, and not infrequently as many as 50,000 circulars dealing with lotteries or doubtful schemes based on Continental premium bond schemes have been impounded. The promoters of these schemes sometimes seek to evade Post Office scrutiny by sending the circulars in bulk to this country to be posted. This is happening at the present moment in the case of certain of the Irish lotteries, and some Continental schemes, but the persons responsible for their distribution here are rendering themselves liable to prosecution.

There are, of course, certain State-guaranteed premium bond schemes on the Continent, and in view of their genuine nature it may be asked why the circulars of Continental agents are rigidly impounded while these bonds can be quite legitimately bought through a banker or a stockbroker. The reason is a good one. A considerable traffic is carried on by some unscrupulous agents, who, presuming on the public's ignorance of exchange rates, offer the bonds here at their face value and thus reap an entirely illegitimate profit on the difference in the exchange, as well as inducing the public to take up shares in lotteries, some of which are not so attractive in reality as they are represented. The authorities, in fact, are protecting the public, while not interfering with the legitimate business in sound schemes through safe channels.

It is understood that the Irish Executive will not interfere with lotteries already in operation, but that no more schemes will be permitted.

Mr. Pringle characterized the bill as a trumped-up measure. It was the last remnant of post-war reconstruction. The safety of England was to be secured in the next war by marking Brussels sprouts, Jerusalem artichokes, Russian eggs, Swiss milk—(An Hon. Member: "And leeks.")—Yes, and leeks. The sole effect of marking eggs would be that when a man got a bad English egg he would know it was a bad English egg. (Laughter.)

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

Sir J. Sanders (Minister of Agriculture) said the Government meant to report the second reading of the bill. (Labour cries of "Oh, oh!") In fact, the Government could hardly do otherwise, because the bill was an accreted edition of that which passed the House of Lords last year, and was a more forcible form of an Order which was already in existence, but which would expire at the end of the year. He quite realized that the greatest difficulty would be in putting into force the machinery laid down in the bill. That was a matter for the Committee to take in hand; but the introducer of the bill was an expert, and he was quite sure that when the bill left Committee it would come down to the House as a workable measure.

The whole opposition to the bill professed to be on behalf of the consumer, but it was the consumer whom the bill wanted to help. The consumer might want Chinese eggs. Then let him have them and let him know they were Chinese before he broke the shell. It was said that the bill of "Oh, oh!" In fact, the Government could hardly do otherwise, because the bill was an accreted edition of that which passed the House of Lords last year, and was a more forcible form of an Order which was already in existence, but which would expire at the end of the year. He quite realized that the greatest difficulty would be in putting into force the machinery laid down in the bill. That was a matter for the Committee to take in hand; but the introducer of the bill was an expert, and he was quite sure that when the bill left Committee it would come down to the House as a workable measure.

Mr. J. J. Jones said he was an expert on eggs, because he had had them thrown at him in all sorts of conditions. (Laughter.) The whole thing was a farce, for the great mass of the workers could not afford eggs. We sent commercial travellers to Denmark to sell our dairy machinery to enable them to produce eggs which they sent to us. (Laughter.) As that machinery was stamped, why not stamp our hens?

On a division the second reading of the bill was agreed to by 183 votes to 100.

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Yours faithfully,
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Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 20th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., will be subject to rest.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.** Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1923. [742]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rest.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [762]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"CITY OF BIRMINGHAM"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1923. [761]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

HUSBANDS \$24,000 IN LAW COSTS
— AS PRICE OF FREEDOM.

STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF ANTI-
QUATED DIVORCE PROCEDURE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 22nd.

CHINESE EDUCATION AGAIN.

There was an interesting gathering of an informal character this week at International House, Gower Street, when Mr. Bertrand Russell opened a discussion on Chinese education. He had for his text the remission of the Boxer indemnity by the British Government and the best way of utilising the money for the instruction of young China. These present at the lecture included Chinese men and women, who took part in the subsequent discussion with English members of the audience. It was mentioned as a fact of interest and importance that the fund to be administered for educational purposes will amount to £400,000 a year for twenty-three years.

One point about which there seemed to be general agreement was that a mixed Committee of English and Chinese should be formed, and that this body should appoint a joint Commission to inquire into the educational needs of China. A survey should be determined by the report of the Commission. Any delay in getting to work was deprecated; there has already been too much delay, and it is to be undertaken by the Government authorities directly responsible for the allocation of the money.

Various proposals were made for endowing existing schools and colleges in China and for establishing new ones. The excellent work of the Hongkong University under British auspices was freely acknowledged. The value of post-graduate research work was duly emphasized, and mention was made of the claims of Chinese women to a liberal education. Another suggestion was that graduates from this university in this respect should be sent to study Chinese civilisation in China, and this was cordially received by many of the Chinese speakers at the meeting. It was also urged that a portion of the fund should be capitalised, so as to form permanent endowments.

BROWNING AND CHINESE.

Recently several books have appeared of more than usual interest about contemporary men and events, or of both, dating back only a very few years. One of the best in this category is Mr. Coulson Kernahan's "Celebrities." It is full of good stories. One which has usually been ascribed to Gilbert and Sullivan fame, should really be credited to Comyns Carr. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree had seen himself on the screen, and commented on the curious fact that he had seen himself, and, upon the subject, he said: "Saw yourself! I congratulate you, for by the living God you are the only man in the world who ever did."

Readers of Browning will smile at a story about the much-decried obscurity of the poet's writings. A friend of Browning, arrived late at a meeting of what he believed was the Browning Society. Someone was reading, and at every line or so this amateur murmured "Exquisite." Asked not to interrupt, he said that surely a visitor to the Browning Society could express admiration of the poet's work. Thereupon he was informed that the Browning Society's meeting was on the opposite side of the street, and that the lines he had been appending were passages from one of the Gospels translated into Chinese.

THE CURE-ALL.

There is satisfaction in political circles that the question of the abolition of the Capitalist system has been definitely raised in the House of Commons. It clears the atmosphere in two respects. On the one hand it is plain that Labour cannot have it both ways. That is, the proposed Capital Levy rules out Nationalisation, and, conversely, Nationalisation rules out the Capital Levy. On the other hand, the discussion on Mr. Philip Snowden's motion has done real service by disclosing the fact that that section of the Labour Party which is content to take orders from the so-called "intellectuals" has now been revealed openly in its true light as a Socialist Party.

Mr. Snowden's proposals came before the House in the form of a resolution stating "that legislative effort should be directed to the gradual suppression of the Capitalist system by an industrial and social order based on the public ownership and democratic control of the instruments of production and distribution." But the question was too big to be debated in the 2½ hours allotted to this motion by a private Member, and the Government accordingly agreed to give a day after Easter to the subject.

One or two points of exceptional interest arise out of the debate. This is the first time that the House of Commons has engaged in the discussion of a matter which is purely academic in its nature. The Snowden resolution was nothing more—it could not be anything more—than the expression of a pious opinion on Socialism. Then there is the spectacle of an occupant of the Front Opposition Bench moving to abolish the present system of Society for that is, after all, something purely theoretical. And it is moved on behalf of a Party which asserts that it can form an alternative Government. Hitherto the Labour Party has been careful not to call itself a Socialist Party, but this manoeuvre will no longer avail the wirepullers. This is a distinct gain in the public interest.

THE RUSSELL DIVORCE CASE.

It is a curious commentary on modern London journalism that the leading Metropolitan dailies should have thought it worth while to devote two or three columns every day for eleven days to the report of the Russell divorce case. Apart from the fact that there was a child whose legitimacy was a question of importance to the Russell family as the possible heir to a peerage, there was nothing in the story before the Court to merit so much attention. It was a rather drab tale of a weak kind of husband and a plausible-looking wife who made no pretence of taking her marriage vows seriously.

It will be recalled that at the first trial the jury failed to agree, and the expenses were then stated to have amounted to £10,000. The second hearing, just concluded with a verdict adjudging the wife guilty of misconduct with a man unknown, has cost between £12,000 and £14,000. Altogether, a sum in the neighbourhood of £24,000 has been expended by the injured husband in order to obtain his freedom.

There is "something rotten in the State of Denmark," as the immortal Bard has it, and the English law of Divorce, which necessitates such an outlay, representing a large middle-class fortune.

But that is not all, for, of course, Mr. Russell has to pay not only his own costs but those of his wife, despite the fact that she is found guilty of misconduct. This is because of the old law still operative which makes a husband liable for his wife's debts. It was a good enough law at a time when a man owned everything that belonged to his wife, and she could not hold property in her own name. Now all that is changed, and a woman controls her own property, but the husband labours under the disability of being chargeable with his wife's bills. It is high time the law was altered, and it is not surprising that there is talk of bringing the question up in Parliament shortly.

SHAKESPEARE'S CELEBRATIONS.

It was formerly urged against the English people that our greatest dramatist and poet was better known in Germany than in his own country. But nowadays we are altering that, and there is a pleasant prospect of the forthcoming celebrations of Shakespeare Day being worthy of the theme. This year it is arranged to associate with it the tercentenary of the publication of the famous First Folio. The proceedings are to be of a literary character, and a particularly agreeable feature is a plan for an observance in the whole of the London schools, in connection with which prizes will be given. The lead given by London in this direction will, it is hoped, be followed now and in future years by authorities in different parts of the country. As a nation we are not outwardly at all events, sufficiently appreciative of Shakespeare.

SOCIALISTS AND ROYALTY.

Many years ago Mr. George Bernard Shaw, himself a High Priest of Socialism, said that "Socialism would get on much better but for the Socialists." Every year confirms the truth of the epigram. Within the week the Clydesdale Labour M.P., who are all copiously tarred with the Socialist brush, and a few of them with a streak or so of Communism in addition, have protested against Mr. Ramsay MacDonald accepting the honour of dining at Buckingham Palace with the King. In doing so, however, they have done the Party a serious dis-service by identifying it with a Republicanism which has been out of date in this country for about 70 years.

In the course of the last Century there was a Radical reaction, of which Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Labouchere, and Lord Morley (then plain Mr. John Morley) were prominent members. They professed Republican views but they recognised that, whatever might be said as a matter of theory, the system was unworkable in the circumstances of the British Empire and they wisely and quite definitely abandoned it.

Not so the Glasgow men, the contingent of Labourites whose self-sufficiency is only equalled by their blatant ignorance, their complete lack of political sense, and their disloyalty to their own elected leader in the House of Commons. It is only a few days ago that one of the fraternity shouted from his seat in Parliament that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald did not know what he was talking about. When you have people of this class to deal with, stridently assertive and ill-mannered, it is perhaps too much to expect that they would appreciate the Royal recognition of Labour's claim to be the official Opposition—"His Majesty's Opposition," as our Parliamentary forms express it. The attitude to which I have referred is just the kind of thing that gets the widest possible publicity, and it is well to make it clear that the bulk of the Labour Party have no use for it. The more sober Scottish Labour M.P.s, have declined to associate themselves with the opinions of the Clyde in this matter. The English Labour men are furious with the extremists. The party recognise that if the Labour Party, or any considerable section of it, went to the polls at the next General Election with Republicanism inscribed on its banners its fate is sealed.—H.B.

NOT GUILTY.

WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT.

Paris advises that 45 years ago a chemist named Duval was sentenced to imprisonment for life on a charge of poisoning his wife with arsenic. He served 24 years of his sentence, and was then liberated, but he always proclaimed his innocence.

Prominent scientists, owing to the advance of knowledge, secured Duval's pardon in 1903 on the ground that the small quantity of arsenic found in the woman's body could have got there accidentally. Now the Academy of Medicine states that a milligramme of arsenic in the human body is harmless, and as less than this amount was found in the body of Duval's wife, the Minister of Justice has ordered a new inquiry to see if the verdict can be quashed.

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China Providents	275 ss.
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28th February, 1923.

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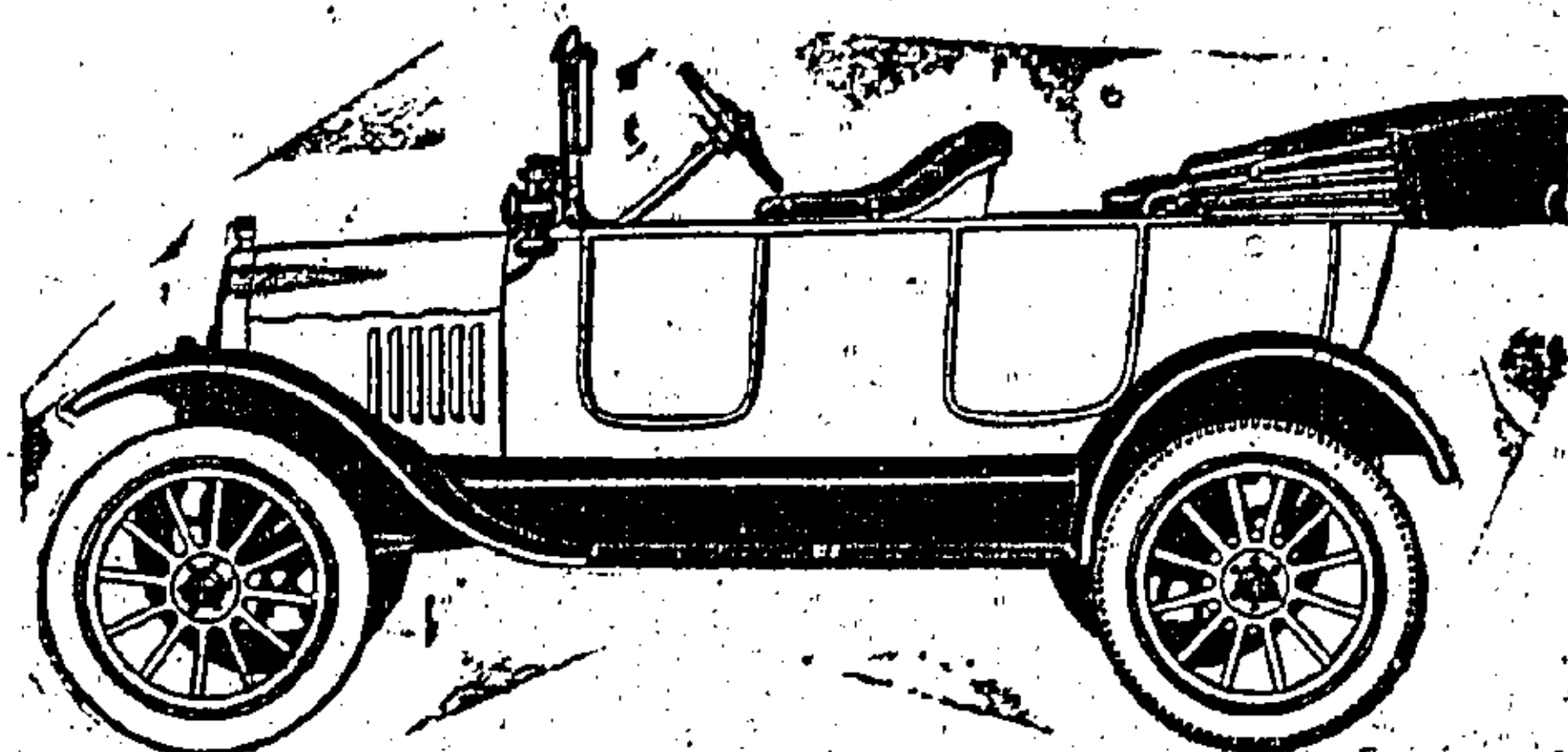
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[710]

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[709]

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS LORDSHIP, THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(SIR WILLIAM JESSE-DAVIES)].

THE MURDER TRIAL.

PRISONER IN THE BOX.

The case for the Crown in the murder trial, which was opened on Monday at the Supreme Court, was concluded yesterday morning, and Mr. Campbell Prosser for the defence commenced his case by placing the prisoner, Wu Kwong Cheung, in the witness-box.

In his statement, the prisoner said that he was a seaman by trade. He gave his age as 20 years. On February 25th last he was employed as a servant at No. 40, Praya West. He had been there about a week. In the afternoon of that day he sent out the servant girl on an errand. Mr. Campbell Prosser: Why did you do that?

The prisoner: Because I intended to steal things there.

Did you arrange to steal by yourself or with someone else?—I had arranged with somebody to steal things there.

Who was the other person?—That was Lam Chuen.

The prisoner went on to say that Lam Chuen arrived at the house about 3 p.m.

Did you have the revolver at the time when you let him into the house?—He had the revolver when I let him in.

When did you give him the revolver?—I handed him the revolver before he went into the room.

The prisoner then said that Lam Chuen had the revolver going up the stairs. He went on to describe how they ordered the two women into a small room on the fourth floor and how Lam Chuen tied up the two women, Lam Chuen still having the revolver. This man was left in the small room with the bound women whilst he went down stairs to steal things. Whilst there he heard the report of fire-arms. On entering the small room he saw one of the women sitting in a slanting position against something. He had heard four shots fired. Blood was coming from the woman's mouth and he took up a piece of rope and tied up her mouth so that the blood would not come out.

Why did you do that?—I was very much touched by that sight. I was feeling very sorry that this woman was killed and I wanted to stop her mouth from bleeding.

Did you know whether the woman was dead or not?—I had no idea.

The prisoner added that when he went back to the small room the man Lam Chuen was not there. He saw him standing at the entrance to the third floor sitting room.

In reply to questions by His Lordship the prisoner stated that when he gave the revolver to Lam Chuen it contained five live cartridges and one expended cartridge, which he had fired on board a vessel to which he formerly belonged. He could not conceive of any reason why Lam Chuen should shoot the murdered woman.

In addressing the Jury, Counsel for the defence said that the case presented some amazing features which even the prosecution had not been able to solve. If the prosecution had been asked to describe the case they would probably say "this man is guilty owing to the strong circumstantial evidence." Circumstantial evidence had certain advantages but it also had its drawbacks and could be twisted so as to present many different aspects. The prosecution had to prove more than a common design to commit a robbery and that during the robbery a woman was shot. They had to prove criminal intent. They had to prove beyond all doubt that the prisoner murdered the woman or that he went there with the intention of overcoming all obstacles. The prisoner had gone into the box and he admitted everything quite frankly. He had even cleared up one of the mysteries when, in answer to a question by the learned Judge he said he had fired one of the bullets on the steamer. His point was that undoubtedly there was a common design to rob, but if they intended to murder the woman she would have got a bullet through the heart or the head and not through the neck.

Counsel said great stress had been laid on the point that the principal witness for the Crown was short sighted. He admitted that the woman must have known the prisoner seeing that he worked there but the point was that she could only identify him from a distance of 2½ feet which showed that she could not tell which of the two men held the revolver.

The mystery was that this woman was shot after she was bound and gagged and the mystery deepened when they came to the fact that four shots were fired. One shot was found in the woman, but there were still three unaccounted for. Inspector Kent had said that there was no trace of the missing bullets.

Counsel pointed out that it was quite possible that the woman was killed by a ricochet bullet. The case, he added, would have been much blacker against him if only one bullet had been fired.

The Attorney-General suggested that the reason for the murder was that the deceased was troublesome and argued with the prisoners, who in a state of nervous tension and fear of interruption had fired at her.

His Lordship, in summing up, addressed the Jury on the legal aspect. He pointed out that where two or more persons combined to commit an unlawful act and in carrying out that unlawful act death was brought about then all the persons who were parties to the common object were guilty of murder. If the Jury accepted the prisoner's own story, in law, he was guilty of murder.

The fact that the prisoner gave Lam Chuen the fully loaded revolver made him every bit as guilty as if he had fired the shot. But the Crown contended that the prisoner used the revolver.

His Lordship concluded his remarks by saying "I regret that I have had to put the law so strongly before you, but it is my duty to administer the law as it is laid down. I have nothing further to say."

The Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of "guilty."

Asked if he had anything to say before the sentence of death was passed upon him, the prisoner said the revolver was not found on him. He only went with Lam Chuen to commit a robbery. He did not intend to shoot her to death, in fact he did not shoot her.

Prisoner who appeared to be quite calm then appealed to the Court by drawing an example. He took the case of two clerks employed in a solicitor's office. On pay day they were both paid three five dollar notes. One of the two went to the money changer to change his notes. Two of them were found to be forged. That man was legally guilty, but if the other man's notes were all right he was not guilty. It was just the same in any other case and it was the same in this; nothing had been found on him. He left the matter entirely in the hands of the Judge as to whether sentence of death should be passed on him.

The Chief Justice in passing sentence of death said: Wu Kwong Cheung, the Jury have arrived at the only possible verdict and in spite of the very able defence by your Counsel, they have found you guilty of murder. You admitted that you and Lam Chuen went to the house for the purpose of committing a robbery. You admit that you terrified these two unfortunate women, and that you gave Lam Chuen, according to your own evidence, a loaded revolver to take upstairs to the room with him. You admit that you saw him tie those women down in order that you might rob them, therefore it is quite immaterial whether you or Lam Chuen fired the shot at her. Whether it is a fact that you or he did it is a matter which I am not called upon to decide. It is a very bad case and I can see no mitigating circumstances in your favour.

His Lordship then passed sentence of death and the prisoner left the Court quietly.

[BEFORE THE PRISON JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPERTZ)].

THE ARMS CASE.

MR. JENKIN'S COMPARISON.

The case for the defence was continued yesterday at the Supreme Court in which five Chinese—three men and two women—are indicted for unlawfully having in their possession a quantity of arms on board a cargo boat, of which the second prisoner—a woman—was the mistress.

Counsel for the defence (Mr. Jenkin) said he hoped the Jury would not consider that he was trying to defend the traffic in arms. He, in common with every decent citizen of the Colony, abhorred the very rifle traffic in arms with which they were greeted almost daily on the opening of the daily newspapers. It was not within the province of the Jury to consider or be influenced by what would be done to the prisoners by the learned Judge if they were found guilty, nor what might possibly happen in the Police Department to Sergeant Snare if the prisoners were found "not guilty."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INTERPORT CRICKET TEAM NOW COMPLETE

THE TWO ADDITIONAL
SELECTIONS.

The twelve cricketers to visit Shanghai next month to compete in the Interport Cricket match between Hongkong and Shanghai have now been selected. On Monday last we published the names of ten of those who had been selected. The two remaining vacancies have now been filled up as follows:—

Captain E. R. S. Dods, Infantry.
H. H. Balhatchet, University (12th man).
The other ten selected are:—
T. E. Pearce (Capt.), Hongkong Cricket Club.
G. R. Sayer, Civil Service Cricket Club.
L. J. Davies, Hongkong Cricket Club.
Rev. E. K. Quick, University.
A. A. Ramjhan, University.
H. Owen-Hughes, Hongkong Cricket Club.
A. E. Wood, Civil Service Cricket Club.
U. M. Omar, Crugengower.
R. H. Wild, Hongkong Cricket Club.
F. N. Young, Hongkong Cricket Club.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN.

In spite of the numerous institutions which have sprung up in recent years in this Colony, for the maintenance of which calls on the purses of the community are constant, the support accorded to the above association is increasing. In fact, the results of the annual membership campaign just ended show a slight improvement on last year's figures. According to Mr. C. F. Yuen, acting hon. secretary to the Association, they show a total number of 1,236 members and an amount of \$11,602.50. This sum includes a second donation of \$2,000 from Mr. H. M. H. Nemes and \$100 from the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.), Ltd. The success of the campaign is ascribed to the efforts made by the majority of the members of the Association and to the awakening of the Chinese general public to the importance of physical education, towards which the South China Athletic Association has done a great deal.

FOOTBALL MATCH.

Before the departure of its athletic team, consisting of footballers, baseballers, etc., for Japan to take part in the approaching Far Eastern Olympic Games, there will be a farewell match between the teams of the South China Athletic Association and of the Hongkong Football Club (not the Kowloon Club as wrongly given on the admission tickets) on Saturday, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. on the Club ground. The South China team have been holding the Far Eastern Olympic Championship for four successive terms, and it is hoped that they will retain it in the next meet. A good game is expected on Saturday.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. SOUTH CHINA.

The following team will represent the Club in a Charity game with South China, on Saturday, at 5 p.m., on the Club ground:—McPhail, Wheeler and Bishop; Morrison, J. Stewart and Rascoe; Cleme, Forsyth, Lieut. Jones, W. Stewart and Begg.

Mr. Jenkin instanced the case of the Wu Ping, murder in which a Chinese police officer was very prominent indeed. "That officer," said Mr. Jenkin, "was a very brave man indeed, but unfortunately now, poor fellow, he is dead, killed at the hands of some assassin in this Colony. Rightly or wrongly, his evidence was not accepted by the Jury. The net result did not impair his position, or prospects of advancement in the Force. On the contrary, although the Jury did not accept his evidence he was promptly—and I do not say improperly—promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Therefore, you need not have any fear that your finding may carry with it something you would not like to follow in its wake in connection with Sergeant Snare."

After criticising the police evidence Counsel asked the Jury to acquit the prisoners.

The Jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against the first and second prisoners, and "not guilty" against the other three.

His Honour, in view of the extreme age of the two guilty prisoners—one 69 years and the other 60 years—passed sentence of six months imprisonment on each of them.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

MONDAY.

APRIL 30th.

at 6 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL
By
MR. DENMAN FULLER.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of APRIL, 1923, at 11 o'clock A.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong, the Very Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT NO. 961, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of Seven Desirable Dwelling Houses now known as Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, WYNDHAM STREET, Victoria, aforesaid in One Lot.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF:—
All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 961, together with the messuages or tenements and other erections and buildings thereon, and at the date hereof known as Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 55, Wyndham Street, Victoria aforesaid, held for the term of 999 years from the 26th day of June, 1843, created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 26th day of September, 1822, and made between His Majesty King George V. of the one part, and the owners of the other part, subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of \$122, payable by half-yearly payments on the 25th day of December and the 25th day of June, in each and every year, during the said term.

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Solicitor for the Owners
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[731]

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of
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By
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN ONE LOT

On
MONDAY,
The 14th Day of May, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

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At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 19th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

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8, Des Voeux Road Central,
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Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
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[187]

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CORRESPONDENCE

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—In a recent letter which I sent to the Press, I promised to deal in a further letter with amendments which are required in the "reconstruction" provisions of the Rents Ordinance; and I now proceed to do so.

The "reconstruction" provisions are comprised in section 4 (1) (f) of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, which authorizes the turning out of a tenant only if

"the lessor bona fide requires possession of the domestic tenement in order to pull down such domestic tenement or to reconstruct such domestic tenement to such an extent as to make such domestic tenement a new building within the meaning of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1903), and shall have given the tenant three months' notice to quit, stating in writing whether he intends to pull down or to reconstruct such domestic tenement, and in the latter case stating the exact nature of the reconstruction intended. Provided that if the lessor fails to begin the work of pulling down or reconstruction within one month after the lessee shall have given up to the lessor possession of the domestic tenement, or shall fail to carry out the said work with reasonable expedition, the lessor shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed for the purpose of section 30 to have, in giving such notice, done an act *malafide* with intent to induce the lessee to give up possession."

The above clause requires to be amended in the following particulars:—

(1) The words "in order to pull down such domestic tenement or," in lines 2 and 3, should be deleted and also the words "to pull down or" in line 10, and the words, "pulling down or" in lines 14 and 15.

The above words should be deleted because

(1) They are unnecessary, as there cannot be genuine pulling down except with a view to a reconstruction, and, in particular,

(2) Because they lend themselves to evasion, i.e., the giving of a simple notice by the landlord that he "intends to pull down" such domestic tenement, without saying anything more.

(ii) The next amendment required in the clause is the insertion, after the words "reconstruction intended," of the following words, namely:—
"and shall, prior to the giving of any such notice have obtained from the Building Authority his certificate (a copy of which shall be attached to such notice) to the effect that such intended reconstruction would have the effect of making such domestic tenement a new building within the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and also a certificate in writing from the Assessor (a copy of which certificate shall be attached to such notice) to the effect that such reconstruction is in the opinion of the Assessor desirable."

The reason for the first part of this last suggested amendment is to prevent a tenant, who is less able to afford legal advice as to when a building is a new building within Ordinance 1 of 1903 than the landlord, from being bluffed out of the premises by the landlord.

The reason for the last part of the suggested amendment is that it seems desirable that the Assessor, who has the best means from the returns made to him of judging whether a considerable turning out of tenants is desirable or not, and of whether other premises are available for such tenants to move into.

Another obvious argument against reconstruction (unless it is absolutely imperative) is that it employs skilled workmen, who might otherwise be better employed in erecting new buildings on fresh sites.

In connection with this amendment generally, it has been pointed out to me that landlords are unscrupulous in getting out tenants by either

(1) sham pretences at reconstruction, (2) Reconstructions of buildings which are in good condition, but which it pays the landlord nevertheless to carry out in order to (a) free himself from the rent restrictions of the Rents Ordinance, (b) enable him to get rid of the old tenants and to house wealthy newcomers from the neighbouring provinces.

(iii) The next amendment required is to make it a criminal offence (with a similar penalty, namely 1,000 dollars) to that in section 20 of the Rents Ordinance, for a landlord to give to a tenant a notice to quit for the purpose of reconstruction which does not in all respects comply with section 4 (1) (f) of the Rents Ordinance, as so amended above. As I pointed out, in my previous letter to the Press other attempts by the landlord to evade section 4 of the Ordinance ought also to be made a criminal offence, and I would add now that it seems only fair that a landlord should be penalized for any irregular attempt to bluff a tenant out of possession.

(iv) Another amendment required in the reconstruction provisions is a clause to compel the landlord to take back his former tenants in the reconstructed premises, at a rent to be settled by agreement between the parties or failing such agreement by the Assessor, whose award shall be final and conclusive.—Yours faithfully,

H. B. POLLOCK.
Princo's Buildings,
April 25th, 1923.

INTER-SCHOOL SPORTS.

KEEN RACING DESPITE DREARY WEATHER.

In spite of the depressing weather conditions which prevailed throughout yesterday the annual Inter-School Sports of the Colony took place on the Race Course in the afternoon. There were a large number of schoolboys present, and a good sprinkling of visitors, though the actual races were rather spoiled by the natural heaviness of the ground. This was especially noticeable in the high jump, and was the cause of half an hour's delay. It was for this reason only that greater heights were not cleared, for it was impossible to reach the degree attained at practice.

There were four schools competing in the event. Queen's College, St. Stephen's College, St. Paul's College, and the Diocesan Boys' School, and the championship shield presented by His Excellency the Governor for the school gaining the greatest number of points during the meeting was won by St. Paul's College. The number of points gained was 43 out of a possible 81.

His Excellency the Governor, (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) came down during the afternoon, and at the conclusion of the races distributed the prizes. When all the events were at an end the gathering crowded round the grand stand where the prizes were distributed.

Mr. J. RALSTON gave a short speech, remarking that this was the second year they had carried through the inter-school sports under the new conditions introduced last year. These conditions laid it down that no boy could win a prize unless his College won the Championship Shield. The result of this was that all the lads put forward more effort on behalf of the school and instead of striving each for himself, boys would strive rather for the corporate body to which they belonged. So far this system had worked very successfully. It was fortunate that the weather had kept sufficiently fine for the sports to carry on without interruption. He wished to thank all the donors of prizes and medals, on behalf of the Committee, and especially His Excellency the Governor for the magnificent shield he had presented to be contested for by all the schools. This year it had been won by St. Paul's College, last year's victors. Once again they were very pleased to see the best team win, and the very keen competition that had been displayed. He hoped that next year competition would be even more keen, and then possibly they might see St. Paul's drop to second place.

H. E. The Governor expressed his pleasure at seeing such a good attendance, though he thought it was a pity the weather had not been a little better, as it had been impossible for the competitors to break any records, as they might very possibly have done under more favourable conditions. He missed the name of St. Joseph's College from among the schools entered for the meeting, and he was sorry. He saw the name of the school very frequently on the old cups, and he failed to understand why such an important institution should not be represented. He would see Brother Amiar and speak to him about it before the next year's event.

In conclusion he congratulated St. Paul's College on their success in winning the shield, and said he was glad to have seen such very keen racing. His Excellency then distributed the awards.

The officials responsible for the success of the day were as follows:

Starters: Mr. J. C. Fletcher, and Mr. F. A. Britton.
Judges: Mr. A. H. Crook, Mr. W. L. Handside, the Rev. Mr. H. S. Bailey, the Rev. Mr. E. K. Quick, and Mr. J. E. Warner.
Clerks of the course: Mr. G. E. S. Updell, Mr. S. S. Leung, Mr. C. E. Thomas.
Timekeeper: Mr. J. W. Reeve.
Scorers: Mr. D. Trafford, and Mr. T. S. W. Chan.
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. J. Ralston.

The results of the racing were as follows:

100 YARDS RACE:—1, Chan Kwong Lu, St. Paul's; 2, Mok Tai Cheuk, Queen's College; 3, Peter Young, St. Stephen's College.

220 YARDS RACE:—1, Lam Yuk Ying, St. Paul's; 2, Mok Tai Cheuk, Queen's College; 3, Wong To Lau, Queen's College.

LONG JUMP:—1, Chan Kwong Lu, St. Paul's, distance, 17 feet 4 inches; 2, Yam Tuk, Diocesan Boys' School; 3, Sooi Wei Fook, St. Paul's School.

QUARTER MILE RACE for the Ellis Kadoorie Cup:—1, Lau Chun Fook, St. Paul's College; 2, Lau Kau, St. Paul's College; 3, Hsu Hau Yeh, St. Stephen's College.

HIGH JUMP:—1, Wong Shau Shek, St. Paul's College, height 5 feet 3 inches.

HALF MILE RACE for the Caning Nanyang Brothers Cup:—1, Kin Yung, Queen's College; 2, Ling Sai Wu, St. Stephen's College; 3, Lau Mo Tsung, Queen's College.

HUNDRED YARDS:—1, Lam Yuk Ying, St. Paul's College; 2, Mok Tai Cheuk, St. Paul's College.

OLD BOYS' RACE:—A Remjohn, Queen's College.
SENIOR TEAM RACE:—1, St. Paul's College; 2, Queen's College; 3, St. Stephen's College.
JUNIOR TEAM RACE:—1, Wanchai; 2, Queen's College.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

Mr. D. Keith presided at the annual meeting of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, held yesterday evening. The meeting was largely attended, and by some it was stated to be a record attendance.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the meeting, gave a lucid explanation of the financial situation of the Club and pointed out that the honorarium paid to the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer was \$200 each, whereas \$250 had been voted. The outstanding \$50 each had been paid to the former Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer in accordance with an agreement made at the last annual meeting.

The adoption of the report and accounts was carried on the motion of Mr. B. WYLLIE, seconded by Mr. BARR.

The CHAIRMAN then gave a brief resume of the Club's activities during the past year. He first congratulated the members on having had a most successful year so far as the bowling was concerned.

The competitions were entered for in a very hearty manner, and carried through without much trouble to the Committee, the various rounds were played off very quickly. The Club had won the league contest for the second time in the history of the league. He felt quite sure that if the members of the Kowloon Bowling Green stuck together it would not be the last time they would win the league. (Hear, hear.) The league team would be weakened, no doubt, by the Kowloon Dock entering a team this year, but there were sufficient members left to carry on and again win.—(Applause.)

Referring to the question of the extension of the Club House, the CHAIRMAN said this was still hanging fire, owing to the Government not having said yes or no. Their reserves were growing and they would be prepared to act directly the Government gave a decision. Great credit was due to the Grounds Committee and to Mr. W. Russell for the excellent condition of the greens, which were second to none in the Colony. "If all the greens were like those of Kowloon Bowling Club it would be a pleasure to play on them," added the CHAIRMAN.

On the motion of Mr. W. RUSSELL, seconded by Mr. CRAWFORD, it was decided that an honorarium of \$200 each be paid to the Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Secretary for the ensuing year.

The election of office bearers was then proceeded with.

Mr. L. GUY, Vice-President of the Club, was nominated for the position of President on the motion of Mr. CRAWFORD, seconded by Mr. NICOLL.

Mr. GUY declined on the grounds that he did not see eye to eye with the Club. He was of the opinion that the league monopolised most of the games. He considered that league matches should be kept down to seven matches instead of 14. In the ordinary course of events it would have given him great pleasure to take up the duties of President.

On being further pressed to accept the office Mr. GUY consented, stating, "Well, Gentlemen, you now know my views, if you agree I will only be too pleased to accept."

Mr. KEITH then vacated the chair in favour of the newly elected President, but before doing so he thanked the members for their co-operation during the past year.

There were three nominations for the positions of Vice-President and after a ballot Mr. J. H. Donithorn was elected. Messrs. J. B. Hamilton and B. Hamilton and R. Lapeley were elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

The General Committee was elected as follows:—Messrs. W. Russell, D. Gow, A. R. Whibley, G. Duncan, J. H. Barr, P. T. Farrell, D. Harvey.

The Balloting Committee was elected as follows:—Messrs. S. Gray, J. O. McLaggan, A. M. Simpson, C. Bond, W. McFarlane and A. Gourlay.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that during the year a team would be coming down from Shanghai and that in consequence of this there would be a large increase in expenditure. He mentioned this in anticipation of next year's balance sheet.

Mr. C. BORN proposed that the Club should elect at least one member each year as life member as a recognition for past services. He mentioned the names of Mr. David Gow and Mr. R. Lapeley. Mr. Gow was one of the founders of the Club and he had pleasure in putting his name forward for election as a life member.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JUJITSU F. BOXING.

DISAPPOINTING DISPLAY AT THE ROYAL THEATRE.

On the whole last night's contests at the Theatre Royal between the Japanese jujitsu experts and boxers were most disappointing. The two boxers pitted against the Japanese did not appear to be well versed in the noble art. A much more interesting contest would have been provided if two of our own local champions of the heavy or middle weight class had been pitted against the wiry jujitsu men.

The first boxer, Nick Boyle, an Australian, showed some science, but in the second round owing to a misunderstanding he lost the bout. There was no doubt that his opponent, H. Tomikawa, got a stranglehold grip on his man, but it was first of all announced that Boyle had won the contest. Later, the referee announced that the Japanese had won. The Japanese said that he had injured his hand and as he was taking part in an exhibition of jujitsu later on he did not wish to continue the contest.

In the second contest an American named James A. Preis, was matched against S. Nakano. Preis did not appear to know much about boxing and his tapping instead of real hearty punching gave him but a poor chance against his opponent. Nakano tumbled him time after time in the first and second rounds. In the third round he put his man out altogether and he had to be carried to the ring side.

There was one bright spot in the whole affair and that was a match between a Russian wrestler named W. Walehontcheff, and the Japanese jujitsu expert, J. K. Kawashima. The event was to cover three twenty minute rounds with ten minutes intervals. The Russian wrestler, who resides in Kowloon, is a very powerful man, and in the first round he was all over his wiry little opponent. He appeared to have complete mastery over him, though the Japanese got in one or two tumbles. Unlike ordinary wrestling matches, decisions were awarded when one or the other acknowledged himself beaten. The first round resulted in a draw.

The second round resulted in a win for the Japanese, who in the early stages succeeded in getting a throat lock on the Russian, rendering him powerless by teaching a nerve centre.

In the third round the Russian sailed into his man, and by a twisting, leg grip had the jujitsu man at his mercy. He won the round. The contest resulted in a draw.

Afterwards an exhibition of jujitsu was given by Temikawa and Nakano. At the end of the wrestling—jujitsu bout the three Japanese were presented with gold medals and large baskets of flowers by their compatriots. The Russian received a basket of flowers.

The performance was attended mostly by Japanese. Mr. "Sky" Kerrison acted as referee.

Mr. NELSON seconded the nomination.

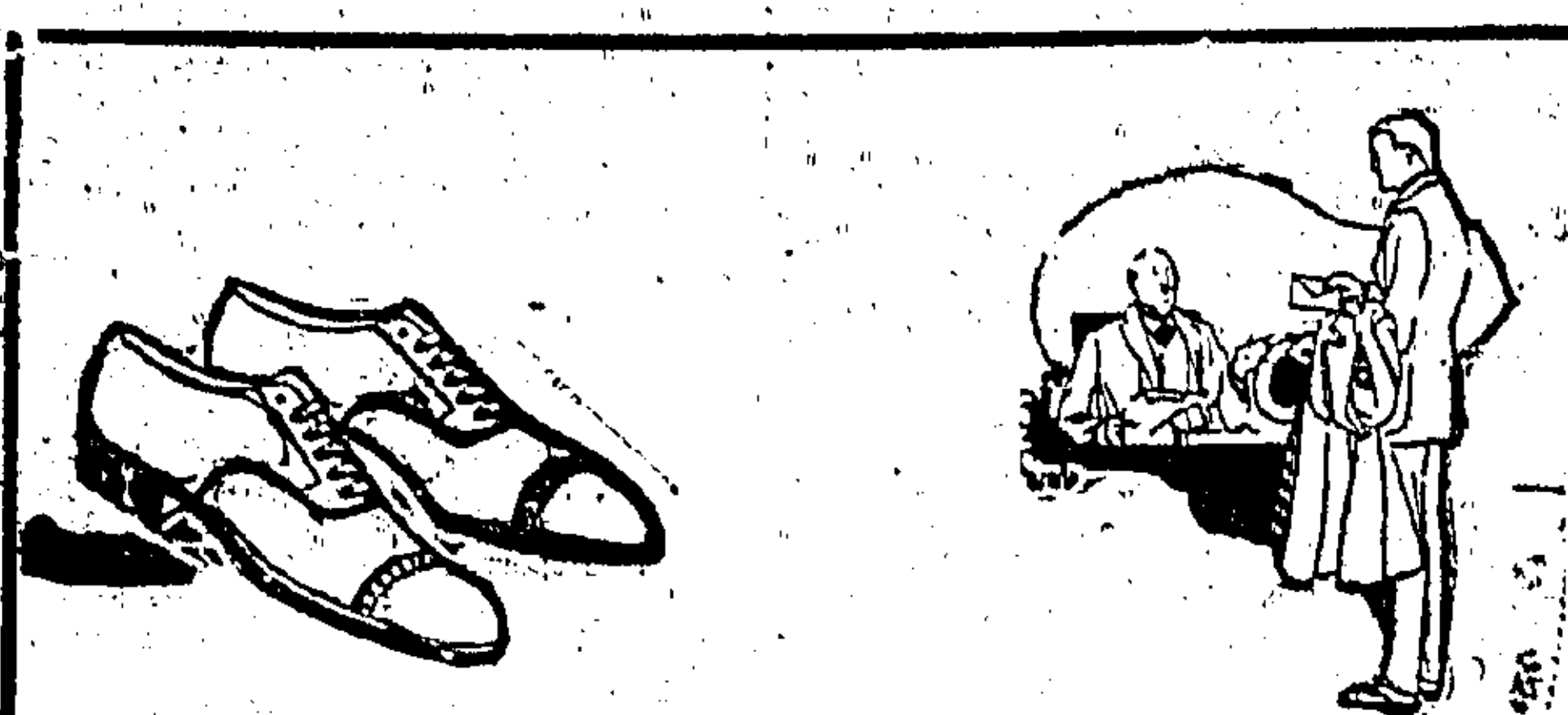
Mr. Gow was elected a life member amidst applause, and in reply said he appreciated the honours that had been accorded him. The Club, he said, was inaugurated in 1900 when he was at Home on holiday. When he returned from leave he helped the Club, which was started on the old Tennis Courts at Knutsford Terrace. He had done what he could for the Club and he would continue to do so as long as he was in the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN made an appeal for trophies to be competed for during the ensuing year, and a number of promises from members present were noted.

A vote of thanks to the outgoing President and Committee concluded the business before the meeting.

THE REPORT.

The profit made in the working of the Club is \$1,000.41. This is due to the loyal support given to the Club in general by the members. Twenty-eight new members joined the Club, making our total of ordinary and seagoing members, 166, and 1 life member. The annual competitions drew large entries. They were keenly contested and completed in good time. The Club won the Hongkong Lawn Bowls League. The Committee regret to record the death of two of our old and esteemed members since our last annual general meeting, namely, Messrs. J. D. Logan and J. T. Richardson, passed away at Home during the year.



FINE GLACE KID LACE SHOE

AN EASY WELL-MADE SHOE THAT GRIPS AT THE HEEL.
AN IDEAL SUMMER SHOE THAT IS A PLEASURE TO WALK IN.

DESCRIPTION.

SUPERFINE GLACE KID OXFORD SHOE
SOFT AND COOL, LEATHER LINED, LIGHT
RELIABLE SOLE, EASY SHAPE, PERFECT
HEEL GRIP AND NEAT FINISH.



A NICE MODEL IN WHITE SHOES.

A LUXURIOUS SHOE FOR YOUR LEISURE HOURS, IT LOOKS COOL AND FEELS COOL AND THE SHAPE GIVES PERFECT FREEDOM TO THE FEET.



LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD LIMITED.

EST. 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MCINNIS' NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

COLUMBIA LATEST DANCE RECORDS

LITTLE ROVER FOX-TROT
PEGGY DEAR
I'VE BEEN WANTING YOU
THE CLINGING VINE
STARLIGHT BOY
DEAREST
AGGRAVATING PAPA
LOOSE FEET

ANDERSON'S

OPPOSITE WISEMAN'S.

TEL. 1322.

Wm. Powell
TELEPHONE C. 3871.

PERAMBULATORS

A Few Good Models Just Arrived

\$85.00 to \$125.00

"SWAN"

Folding Baby Cots in New Designs

Rugs, Blankets, Pillows for above.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the CATERING SERVICE on the Local Trains of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section) and for the Refreshment Rooms at Kowloon, commencing from the 18th MAY.

Only First Class Catering Firms need apply. Efficiency and Reliability are of Greater Consideration than Price.

Particulars may be obtained on application to—

THE MANAGER,
KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY,
(British Section),
Hongkong.

Kowloon, 25th April, 1923. [763]

S.S. "MEINAM"

SERVICES CONTRACTORS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON, ANTWERP and DUNKIRK, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 1st May, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th May, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 1st May, 1923, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUS, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1923. [764]

G. R.

SALE OF H.M.S. "MERLIN"

TENDERS are invited up to the 30th MAY, 1923, for the Purchase of the above named Vessel WITH ENGINES & BOILERS AND VARIOUS AUXILIARY MACHINERY ON BOARD.

Full particulars of the Vessel and Conditions of Sale and Permits to view may be obtained on application to the Underwriter, and Tender Forms will be issued on payment of a deposit of \$300, returnable when decision on the tenders has been reached.

The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong from the 26th March, 1923.

PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "MERLIN"

A twin-screw steel steamer of 1,400 H.P.—
Length between perpendiculars...185'0"
Breadth extreme...33'6"
Depth (Flat Keel to Upper Deck)...15'7"
Nominal Displacement...about 1,070 tons
Present Main Draft...33'
Built...Where...Sheerness
By whom...H.M. Dockyard
When...1903
Banker capacity (coal)...503 Tons
Fresh Water capacity...17.5
Deserve feed water capacity...36
Economic speed...10 Knots
Coal Consumption (economical speed)...12 Tons per 24 hours

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Steel...Framing, O. B. Plating, Upper and Lower Decks, Forecastle and Poop Stringers, Bulkheads, &c.
Iron...Davis, Stanchions, &c.
Wood...Sheathing, Forecastle, Poop, Upper and Lower Decks and Forecastle in Hold.
Metal...Sheathing, Wood Sheathing, Fastenings, Stem, Sternpost, Rudder, Shaft Brackets.

DECK.

Lower, Upper, Forecastle, Boat Deck and Poop.

ENGINE.

Vertical Triple Expansion, surface condensing, total H.P. 1,400 at 200 r.p.m.

Cylinders 11 1/2" x 18"; diameters x 2 ft. stroke.

Steam pressure 210 lbs. per Sq. in. 2 Sets.

BOILERS.

Water tube Belleville type.

Steam pressure, max. 260 lbs. per Sq. in. reducing to 210 lbs. at engines. 4 No.

AUXILIARY MACHINERY.

Engine air compressing for boiler tube sweeping.

Main circulating and auxiliary pumps 2 No.

Electric light engines with dynamo 2 No.

Fan, force draught, for boiler rooms 2 No.

Feed pumps 2 No.

Fire and bilge pumps 2 No.

Starting engine 2 No.

Steering engine 1 No.

Steam winch and windlass 1 No.

Exporting Plant with Distiller & Evaporating Pump, Capacity 12 Tons per 24 hours.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Fitted with internal electric lighting at 80 volts.

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON BOARD TO BE SOLD WITH THE VESSEL.

Chain Cable 1 1/2"—312 fathoms, Anchors, 28 cwt. each, 3 No., Boats Davits 14 No., Cat Davits 2 No. and small davit, Metal Companion way upper deck aft, Galley for 125-145 Men by Moorwood, Accommodation Ladder, Metal pumps 5 No. and one small iron Force pump, A large quantity of valuable METAL Fittings such as Fairleads, Mushroom Top Ventilators, Hand and Guard Rail sockets, deck plates, illuminators, guards and Stanchions to Skylights, clips, link plates, brimains, voice pipes, dolphins to hand steering gear and fittings to bridge. Also a considerable quantity of spare boiler gear, comprising, tubes, junction boxes, tube joints, check nuts, nut drums, down elbows, &c. in a New condition, which are stored in the Dockyard.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, the 7th MAY, 1923.

A. W. GRUNDY, Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong, March, 1923. [674]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at THE HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 25th APRIL, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended the 31st December, 1922, and of electing a Director and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 23rd April, 1923, until Saturday, the 26th April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1923. [715]

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED, will be held at THE HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 25th APRIL, 1923, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended the 31st December, 1922, and of electing a Director and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 25th April, 1923, until Saturday, the 26th April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1923. [716]

LANE. CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, 3rd MAY, at Noon.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th April, 1923, to 5th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. JORDAN, Secretary.

733]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Underwriter on THURSDAY, the 10th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1922.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 10th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1923. [738]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12693/12695 and One Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12696/12698 in this Company, standing in the Name of LI HIM U and LI U CHEONG respectively have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1923. [664]

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In splendid locality near the Public Gardens.

HOUSE PROPERTY AND LAND WANTED.

Peak District between Lower Peak and May Road, accessible by motor-car or Kennedy Town, with garden and/or lawn-tennis court.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS.

Loans granted on first class mortgages of House Property at reasonable rates of interest.

[667]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

[169]

TO LET.

ONE EUROPEAN FLAT in "LEE BUILDING" Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to No. 38, Kennedy Road.

[668]

TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

[662]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, 6 Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

2001

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HARRY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, 3rd MAY, commencing 3.15 p.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing a Non-member to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LYNCH & DAVIS, at \$3.00 each up to Friday, 4th May.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

[755]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Definitive Certificate No. 5/na. 6555 dated 21st December, 1920, for 35 Shares numbered 24912 to 24919, 37935 to 37960, 34506 to 34511, 35843 to 35857; Provisional Certificate No. 57/768 dated 30th May, 1921, for 11 Shares numbered 130243 to 130253 and Provisional Certificate No. 57/7045 for 1 Share numbered 131429 all registered in the name of Mr. SIN YEE SICKOW, are reported to have been destroyed by fire, and should these certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 13th day of May, 1923, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Definitive Certificate No. 5/na. 6555 and Provisional Certificate Nos. 57/768 and 57/7045 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1923. [766]

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the above-named Company constituted by Trust Deed dated the 30th day of May, 1914, and registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 55356 and made between the said Company of the one part and The Honourable Mr. DAVID LINDALE and NEWTON JOHN STARR (now Sir NEWTON JOHN STARR, K.C.), as Trustees of the other part, supplemented by an Indenture of Assignment made between the same parties and dated the 1st day of November, 1916, and registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 61189 (both of which are hereinafter included in the expression "the said Debenture Trust Deed") will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of MAY, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution or Extraordinary Resolutions assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the Debenture Holders against the Company and authorising the Trustees to execute or concur in the execution of all such Agreements, Assignments, Deeds or other documents as they may deem or be advised to be expedient for carrying out such proposed modifications and for safeguarding the interests of the Debenture Holders.

This Notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the Third Schedule to the Debenture Trust Deed.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1923.

By Order of the Board,
L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary to the General Managers.

[748]

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS WANTED.

MESSRS. DEACON, HARSTON AND SEYMOUR, of No. 11, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors, have for Investment the Sum of \$300,000, and are prepared to consider Applications for the Advancement of the same on First Class Mortgages of House Property.

[739]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "

11.00 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "

12.40 " " Non stop

12.47 " " Stopping

12.57 " " Non stop

1.04 " " Stopping

1.13 " " Non stop

1.20 " " Stopping

1.30 p.m. " 2.30 " Every 10 " "

2.30 " " 3.30 " " 15 " "

3.30 " " 7.10 " " 10 " "

7.20 " " Non stop

7.27 " " Stopping

7.37 " " Non stop

7.44 " " Stopping

7.54 " " Non stop

8.01 " " Stopping

8.10 " " Stopping

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes

9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes

11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "

11.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "

1.00 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 " "

2.30 " " 4.30 " " 10 " "

4.30 " " 5.30 " " 15 " "

5.30 " " 7.10 " " 10 " "

7.20 " " Non stop

7.27 " " Stopping

7.37 " " Non stop

7.44 " " Stopping

7.54 " " Non stop

8.01 " " Stopping

8.10 " " Stopping

SPECIAL CARS.

By ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VOEUX ROAD.

1st May, 1923. [726]

INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment
to His Majesty
The King.

"WHITE LABEL"
FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 150 GOLD AND
PRIZE MEDALS.

THE VICTORIA VAT
The very finest old
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of
Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

PHONE 616.

DEATH.

AVCOTT.—At Victoria, B.C., on April 17th, EARNEST JAMES JOHN, aged 11 years, the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. AVCOTT. [762]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 26th, 1923.

THE WORLD'S HOUSING SCHEMES.

WHILE in Hongkong we are primarily interested in the local problem of how to encourage more house-building, the community cannot be entirely uninterested in proposals which are made for the solution of a similar problem elsewhere. Probably there is not a country which has not, since the Armistice, been confronted by the housing problem. Even in the United States and in Australia the subject has forced itself upon the attention of the public authorities who have had to consider proposals either to expend, or to sacrifice in revenue, large sums of money in order to stimulate the building of homes for the people. We drew attention to the fact some time ago that in certain parts of the United States the public authorities were offering, as an inducement to builders of this class of property, immunity from the house tax for a period of years. This idea is now commending itself in England, for we observe that the *Daily Mail* has recently been vigorously advocating the relief from taxation of all new house property for a period of fifteen or twenty years. Our London contemporary writes of it as "the Mussolini scheme," from which we assume that it is one in force, or contemplated, in Italy. It is recommended for adoption in Great Britain

as a plan which has special advantages above any other involving State aid—"it would be clean-cut, practical, final and quick." To get new houses, says our contemporary, the resuscitation of private enterprise is imperative. "State housing has definitely failed. It is equally clear that private enterprise will not build houses without some inducement—so long as control of rents lasts. The proof is that although new houses are not subject to restriction of rent the number being built is not large; in fact, the small houses which are needed most—for workers—are hardly being built at all." The subsidy of £3 a house per year for 20 years which is proposed by the Ministry of Health does not seem adequate in itself, the paper says. "Government, therefore, must create conditions under which builders have an assurance that their enterprise will bring in a fair return. And they must give the builder who gets to work now a definite inducement by giving him freedom from taxation for a sufficient term of years."

In Australia we see that the Government, in order to encourage the construction of houses, and assist people to become the owners of their own homes, has decided to co-operate with the Government Savings Bank in advancing money for building purposes up to a margin of 90 per cent. Legislation to enable this to be done will be introduced during the coming session of Parliament. The limit of lending for any one house will be fixed at £900. Advocates of a Fair Rents Court for Hongkong will be interested to know that an Australian paper of the standing of the *Sydney Daily Herald* has this to say on the subject: "Sound features of State Government policy are proposals to abolish the Fair Rents Court and give, in greater measure, financial assistance to those persons who wish to acquire homes for themselves. The two matters bear heavily on each other. When the Fair Rents Court was legislated for, the idea was to protect those who had to rent houses from the supposed rapacity of the landlords. The intention was praiseworthy, but the double-barrelled effect of the method was not realised. In some cases, no doubt, the fact that the Court existed was a deterrent to certain house-owners or agents who might otherwise have been disposed to rack the tenants. In extreme cases it served actively to prevent exactions. But for every person who thus benefited, probably two or three suffered because of the hampering effect placed by the law upon the building trade."

But of all the schemes we have seen for stimulating building and solving the housing question, perhaps the most striking—and the most drastic—is one embodied in a Bill which, perhaps, by this time has been introduced in the Czechoslovak National Assembly. It provides that all banks, insurance companies, industrial establishments, and large commercial and professional undertakings shall build within two years premises for their offices and accommodation for their staff. The Bill imposes a similar obligation upon private individuals having a liquid fortune of at least 2,000,000 crowns (about £13,000), or an annual income of 200,000 (£1,500), if they do not own houses in Czechoslovak territory. We do not suppose our own Housing Commission will be inclined to recommend anything so drastic as this. To a very limited extent there has been what we may call voluntary effort in this direction in Hongkong. The Colonial Government has built a number of what in the stereotyped phrase of the auctioneer would be termed "highly desirable residences" for the higher officials, and "quarters" for subordinate civil servants. One or two large firms have built, and also bought or leased, for the accommodation of their staff, houses already in existence, but buying or leasing existing property does not help to solve the problem for the community as a whole. The point about the Czechoslovak legislation, it will be noted, is not that the wealthy employers are required to "provide" but to "build" house accommodation for their staffs. That is obviously a sure way of bringing relief. But legislation that may be possible in Czechoslovakia may not commend itself elsewhere, and we are not suggesting it for Hongkong. Our purpose is but to cursorily glance over the whole field of endeavour in this connection so far as it has come under our notice during the past few days, and leave it to the powers-that-be to consider and decide whether

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHESTER CONCESSIONS.

"THE GILT OFF THE GINGERBREAD."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24th.

Further details of the Chester concession rather knock the gilt off the gingerbread. The concession is valid for 99 years, but the Turkish Government may buy the railways after thirty years, and, if the construction of the sector between Samsun and Sivas is not begun within six months the whole concession will be rendered void, and the deposit of £10,000 forfeited.

The new company will be subject to all Turkish taxation, and must also pay thirty per cent. of its profits to the Turkish Government. It may import coal and materials duty free, and also employ foreign experts, but it must train Turks to replace them, and, in addition, ordinary labour must be purely Turkish.

THE RUHR.

GERMAN PRINCE'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

DUSSELDORF, April 24th.

A Court Martial has reduced the sentence of eight months' imprisonment recently passed on Prince Frederick von Lippe, for his buying the order against carrying arms, to seventy-five days' imprisonment and a fine of 800,000 marks.

THE GAMBLE IN MARKS.

REICHSBANK PRESIDENT'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

LONDON, April 24th.

The President of the Reichsbank, Herr Savenstein, in explaining the six per cent. rise in the discount rate severely referred to the German industrialists, who were nullifying the Reichsbank's efforts to stabilize the mark. He complained that their daily speculations in foreign exchange were far in excess of their real needs, and threatened to impose restrictions irrespective of persons, if the practice did not cease.

The newspapers state that Hugo Stinnes recently brought foreign exchange for several millions of gold marks in a single day.

A NEW "RHODES TRUST"

FOUNDED IN MEMORY OF EX-PARTNER OF J. P. MORGAN CO.

LONDON, April 24th.

A new "Rhodes Trust" has been founded by Mrs. H. P. Davison in memory of her husband who was an ex-partner of the J. P. Morgan Company. Under the new trust three Oxford and three Cambridge students will be enabled to spend a year at either the University of Harvard, the University of Yale or the University of Princeton. All expenses will be paid. The university authorities on both sides of the Atlantic are organising the scheme.

MARINE TRANSPORT STRIKE

U.S. WORKERS DEMAND INCREASED WAGES.

NEW YORK, April 24th.

A strike call, operating at noon has been made by the Marine Transport Workers' Union, numbering 125,000 members. The demand the union is making is for increased wages and an eight-hour day.

THE DAVIS CUP.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM TO COMPETE.

MELBOURNE, April 24th.

The Davis Cup competitor, Anderson has agreed to accept public assistance on condition that it is applied only to procuring a business substitute. The secretary of the Tennis Association declares that it is practically certain the Australian team will compete.

LATEST CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.
PRESIDENT TAKEN TO TASK BY THE PRESS.

NEW YORK, April 24th.

The newspapers are of the opinion that President Harding's speech on the International Court of Justice indicates that the President intends to seriously press the project of American membership, despite the opposition by Republican leaders and others.

The *Herald* thinks that the speech is unconvincing, and says that the President reaffirmed his uncompromising stand against American membership of the League of Nations, and yet he argued for American membership of a court created by the league, which is really an adjunct of the league.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION DEFENDED.

NEW YORK, April 24th.

President Harding, in a speech at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press of America, defended the decision of the United States to participate in the Court of International Justice as in harmony with the platform pledges and candidates' promises as to American aspirations. He denied that it would be entry into the League of Nations. The administration had definitely put aside all thought of entering the League. Referring to the argument that the United States would be placed at a disadvantage in the election of judges for the court through the disparity in national voting power in the League Assembly, he said that if the other great Powers could accept without fear the voting strength of the British Dominions, Americans ought, in view of their English-speaking kinship, to feel themselves free from danger. He commended the court as a great step towards the peaceful settlement of questions capable of reference to a court of justice.

DIFFERENCES WITH MEXICO APPROACHING A SOLUTION.

Reviewing the position of the United States towards other Republics in the western hemisphere President Harding said that the last remaining difference, namely, that with Mexico, was happily approaching a solution.

NEW GERMAN BUDGET.

STUPENDOUS FIGURES, DUE TO MARK DEPRECIATION.

BERLIN, April 24th.

As a result of the great depreciation of the mark the 1933 budget for execution of the Peace Treaty must be entirely re-drafted, and the amounts to be paid in foreign currency calculated on a basis of one dollar to twenty thousand marks. The ordinary budget expenditure has risen from 84 decimal five milliards to one decimal four million millions, and the extraordinary expenditure from 121 decimal nine to 308 decimal seven milliards of marks. The total expenditure is a decimal 3 million millions of marks, and does not include reparations payments, which have not yet been estimated for 1933. For example, for the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission 38 milliard marks must be added, and for the maintenance of the occupation troops, at cetera, 288 decimal three milliard marks. The estimate for buildings for the occupying troops has been raised from 10 decimal 3 to 308 decimal 4 milliard marks, whilst the accommodation of the Inter-Allied Control Commission now costs 4 decimal 4 milliard instead of 147 million marks.

REPARATIONS PROPOSAL.

SUGGESTION BY GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER.

BERLIN, April 24th.

The ex-Chancellor Mueller, one of the Socialist leaders, in a speech at a Socialist meeting emphasised the necessity for offering a definite sum in connection with the new German proposal to the Entente. He suggested 31 milliard gold marks, of which 28 milliard would be for France and 4 to 5 milliard for Belgium. As regards the question of security Mueller suggested a peace pact between all the States belonging to the Rhine shipping commission, and the German Government should undertake not to declare war on any Power for a generation or a century. He declared that German Socialists had agreed with the Socialists of the Allied countries in this. The German Socialists were ready to support Dr. Cuno's Government if it did what was necessary, and were ready to take the consequences if the Government refused to do so.

FIJI CONTROVERSY.

THE QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE.

LONDON, April 24th.

In the House of Commons, Capt. Berkeley, with regard to the Government's recent over-riding of the Fiji Legislative Council, asked for an assurance that in the future unconstitutional acts of this kind would not be taken, and that before pledges be given to individuals the legislature of the Colony would be consulted. The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore explained that it was clearly a matter of urgency. If an emergency arose in future, the adoption of emergency measures might be necessary, but naturally constitutional procedure would be followed in all possible circumstances.

LATEST OIL DEAL.
RUSSIA GRANTS MONOPOLY TO SHELL GROUP.

LONDON, April 24th.

The Agence Economique et Financiere reports that the Royal Dutch and Shell group have purchased two hundred thousand tons of oil from the Russian Soviets, and have offered to allow their colleagues of the international consortium to participate in the deal, which assures a Shell monopoly of the export of Russian oil for over a year.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE HINDERED BY SOVIET CONDITIONS.

LONDON, April 24th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Lloyd Gresson stated that goods valued at £1,388,000 were imported from Russia and £1,338,000 exported to Russia during the quarter ended December 31st, 1932. He was asked whether the figures could not be increased if they had better Anglo-Russian relations, and said that as long as the Russian Government refused to establish conditions in which credit could be given, trade could only be done on a cash basis.

BRITISH OIL WELLS. GOVERNMENT DISPOSES OF HOLDINGS.

LONDON, April 24th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. G. R. Lane-Fox said that only in two out of eleven State borings in the United Kingdom was oil found in any appreciable quantities. Both these wells had now been disposed of.

RESCUE OF MISS ELLIS.

LONDON, April 24th.

The India Office announces that the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province met Miss Ellis and Mrs. Starr near the Orakzai Border. All are well. The whole party is expected at Peshawar to-day.

LATER.

Miss Ellis has arrived at Peshawar.

SOVIET TRIAL POSTPONED.

HELSINKI, April 24th.

The trial of the Patriarch Tikhon has been postponed.

LOWER FREIGHT RATE.

COLOMBO, April 24th.

The rate on freight from Colombo to Australia has been reduced by ten rupees per ton.

THE FALLING MARK.

LONDON, April 24th.

Marks have relapsed to 140,000 to 142,000 to the pound sterling.

THE ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE AT SHANGHAI.

On the first day of the trial at Shanghai last week of the two foreign police officers who are charged with torturing a Chinese under arrest the public session of the Court was crowded throughout the day, and a particularly large number of Chinese, principally of the "student" class, were present. The Street Unions had representatives, and there were members of other Chinese organizations in Court. It was intimated to the jury that the trial is likely to be a prolonged one, and may possibly occupy several days.

The Crown Advocate in the course of his opening statement drew the Court's attention to a memorandum to Inspectors, issued from Police Headquarters on March 11th of this year, reading as follows:—

"Allegations are commonly made by prisoners in the Mixed Court that they have been 'tortured' at the police station in order to extract evidence or induce them to sign statements.

"While I have no reason to believe that there is any truth in such allegations, I have to impress upon you that 'torture' or anything approaching 'torture' will not on any account be countenanced in this Force. In the event of any action on the part of any Police Officer coming to your notice which could be considered an improper one in this respect, it is your duty to report it to Headquarters.

"This memorandum is issued in a full knowledge and appreciation of the extreme difficulty police officers have in dealing with criminals.

(Signed) A. HILTON JOHNSON, for Commissioner of Police.

When the hearing was adjourned at the end of the first day, His Lordship (Sir Skinner Turner) observed that this was undoubtedly a very serious charge. The ordinary practice was that when a man surrendered on his bail to take his trial he remained in custody until his conclusion. He had carefully considered the situation, and had come to the conclusion that the accused ought not to have bail. They would therefore be remanded in custody.

CANADA AND DECORATIONS.

The Dominion House of Commons debated at length on March 19th a resolution by a private member for an address to the King declaring that the decision of the House in 1919, requesting that no further titles or decorations should be granted to Canadians, "shall not henceforth preclude the granting by His Majesty, or by any foreign ruler or Government, decorations (save those carrying titles) for distinguished service or high attainments in education, literature, art, and science."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI POLICE TORTURE CASE.

BRITISH POLICE OFFICERS ACQUITTED.

SHANGHAI, April 23th.

In the British Supreme Court this afternoon, before His Honour Sir Skinner Turner (Chief Judge H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai), the police officers Detective Sub-Inspector Gabbatt and Detective-Sergeant Bulchin, charged with unlawfully and maliciously causing grievous bodily harm to a Chinese, Loh Tse Wha, were acquitted. The Jury in returning a verdict of not guilty added that they were convinced that the complainant, Loh Tse Wha, received the injuries whilst in the police station.

The Japanese Detective Sergeant, Okajima, and the two Chinese detectives, are being held in custody on similar charges on which they will shortly appear before the Japanese Consular Court and the Mixed Court respectively.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE PROSECUTIONS.

PARIS, April 24th.

It is reported that it has been definitely decided to commence legal proceedings against ten persons formerly concerned with the management of the Banque Industrielle de China.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHARGES.

PARIS, April 24th.

Among the ten Banque Industrielle officials to be prosecuted are Senator Andre Berthelot, on charges of wrongfully issuing shares and distributing fictitious dividends. M. Pernotte is similarly charged, and is also charged with negotiating the said shares. It is expected that the trial will begin in June.

Other Banque Industrielle officials who have been ordered to be prosecuted include Senator J. Perchoty and two auditors of the company.

CHINESE PARLIAMENT'S NO CONFIDENCE VOTE.

PREMIER AND CABINET DECLARE VOTE ILLEGAL.

PEKING, April 24th.

The House of Representatives is sitting in camera this afternoon to decide whether the no confidence vote is legal, but in the meantime the Premier has circularised the provinces declaring the vote illegal, indicating that the Premier and the Cabinet do not intend to take notice of the decision of the House of Representatives.

MILITARISTS DENOUNCED.

PEKING, April 25th.

The Association of Provincial Assemblies of Manchuria has wired the Government denouncing the militarists, who, in an attempt to bring about reunification by force are declaring that the Manchurian troops have no intention of starting another civil war.

PRE-WAR GERMAN DEBTS IN CHINA.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

BERLIN, April 24th.

An agreement concluded between the British and German Governments provides that certain pre-war debts of German nationals to British nationals which are recognised by a competent court, shall be covered from the proceeds in the hands of the British custodian of enemy property in China, resulting from the liquidation of German property. These debts are firstly debts of German residents in China or of branches of German businesses in China at the time the debt was contracted to Britishers; no matter where the latter are resident; secondly, debts of German nationals, no matter where resident, to Britishers or branches of British businesses resident or existing in China at the time the debt was contracted. Debts under Article 286 of the Versailles Treaty are excluded.

MAYOR OF TOKYO RESIGNS.

IN ORDER TO FURTHER RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

TOKYO, April 25th.

A *Nichi Nichi* extra states that Viscount Goto, Mayor of Tokyo has tendered his resignation to the Municipal Council for the purpose of furthering Russo-Japanese negotiations.

FOOLISH RUMOUR REGARDING MACAO.

RECEIVES DENIAL FROM PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

LISBON, April 24th.

A rumour relative to the sale of Macao to Germany is denied here.

[We suppose this rumour is the one to which currency was given in a Manila paper a few months ago, which, when we drew attention to it, evoked an emphatic denial from I.E. the Governor of Macao. As we pointed out at the time, Portugal is pledged by treaty "never to alienate Macao, and its dependencies without agreement with China." Neither Portugal nor China would ever be likely to contemplate a sale of Macao to Germany.—Ed.]

ALLOCATION OF BOXER INDEMNITY FUNDS.

BRITAIN'S UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

LONDON, April 24th.

Dr. Hart, principal of the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin, addressing the China Society, said that the allocation of the British portion of the Boxer indemnity afforded a unique opportunity of giving assistance, which would bind Britain and China in a real friendship and benefit the whole world. The Chinese, however, must be consulted before the final form of such assistance could be settled, and they should be represented in all the educational schemes.

CHINA'S DEBTS.

RESOLUTION AMENDED.

PEKING, April 24th.

The Government's efforts to secure an advance of \$12,000,000 from the Consortium have ended in failure.

The Government is now in more dire straits financially than ever before. The Chinese bankers, who are hesitating to make petty loans to the Government, are awaiting the decisions of the bankers' conference at Hankow.

The Japanese telephone loan to China of Yen 16,000,000 plus back interest, all of which is due on April 24th, and the Japanese telegraph loan of Yen 20,000,000 plus interest, are due on April 30th.

China has no money to pay these debts, and, therefore, the Japanese, according to their contracts, have the right to take over complete control of the telephone and telegraph systems.

In addition to the above, a further loan of \$10,000,000, known as the telegraph extension loan, is falling due now.

It is understood that the Japanese do not intend to exercise their right to take over these systems at present, but it is obvious that the Government must take drastic measures to meet these and other debts.

Millions are needed for administrative purposes. For instance, nothing has yet been paid to the Legations and Consulates in Europe, in spite of their recent protest.

ORIENTAL COTTON SPINNING CO.

SHANGHAI, April 24th.

At the extraordinary meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Company, yesterday, a resolution was passed regarding the increase of capital: that 24,000 unissued ordinary shares be offered at a premium of Ts. 2 to shareholders in the proportion of six new shares for every five held.

The resolution is an amended form decided in agreement with the Hongkong shareholders of the resolution proposed at the annual general meeting, which was opposed by the Hongkong shareholders.

PRINCE AIMONE DI SAVOIA ILL.

SHANGHAI, April 24th.

Prince Aimone di Savoia is seriously suffering from double pneumonia in the Shanghai General Hospital.

FAILURE TO SECURE FUNDS.

PEKING, April 24th.

The member of Parliament Lo Chi Han has filed a Bill impeaching Liu En Yuan on the ground that he has ignored the resolution of the House of Representatives that he should submit a national Budget to the House.

SKELETON 3,500 YEARS OLD.

A stone cist containing the remains of a prehistoric person discovered on the farm of Upper Main, of Caterling, Kincardineshire, is believed to have been in existence for about 3,500 years. So far all that has been taken from the grave is an earthenware urn, and pending a decision as to whether an expert from the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, is to visit the discovery, the contents will be left in their original position. In the tomb lay the skeleton of a fully-developed person with an earthenware urn at the right side of the skull. The skeleton, which is in a prehistoric position, showed that the remains had been placed in the cist in a crouching position. The body had been laid on its left side with the head facing in an easterly direction. The skeleton appeared to be that of a person whose height was about 5ft. 7in. The skull was of the brachycephalic type. The head was round with a full forehead, and the face was broad and short. The arms belonged to an early type of the Bronze Age, and from this it is believed that the skeleton was that of a person who had been buried in the period 2,000 to 1,500 a.c., or fully 3,500 years ago. From the fact that the cist was covered by three layers of stones in place of the usual covering of one large slab, it is thought possible that the body had been that of some person of note.

THE OPIUM PROPOSALS. MR. MARUO EXPLAINS.

Developments in the matter of the proposed opium monopoly are taking place rapidly, says the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking), of April 18th. It now appears that Mr. Maruo's scheme was placed before the Cabinet three weeks ago, and though at first there was some demur to its acceptance it was finally approved in principle, and the Minister of Finance was instructed to have detailed plans prepared for its adoption. There was some anxiety as to the reception of the scheme by foreign governments, and the Minister of Finance was further induced to put out feelers and ascertain the sentiments of the leading Powers on the matter. Whether this has been done does not yet appear, but it seems to be quite certain that nothing but the strong and emphatic opposition of the foreign Powers concerned can prevent the acceptance of the scheme. This does not imply that the scheme will go through, as there are elements of uncertainty that were revealed in an interview granted to several Peking journalists by Mr. Maruo himself yesterday morning (April 17th).

HIS OWN IDEAS.

The interview with Mr. Maruo took place at the office of the International Anti-Opium Association, the Secretary of which body, Dr. Graham Aspland, and arranged with Mr. Maruo to meet the journalists and unfold his ideas to them. Mr. Maruo was very ready to talk, but he displayed a good deal of vigour as to many details. He began by saying that the ideas he had set before the Chinese Government were entirely his own, developed as the result of Sir Francis Aglion's suggestion of a monopoly scheme. Mr. Maruo said that his chief object was to effect the gradual suppression of the opium habit in China. According to his own reckoning 15,000,000 persons in this country are opium addicts; and Mr. Maruo quoted a certain Chinese Delegate to the International Opium Conference as asserting that one per cent. of the male population of the country is addicted to the use of opium. It was pointed out to Mr. Maruo that one per cent. of the male population, assuming that the population roughly consisted equally of males and females, would only be about 2,000,000 addicts, and he made no attempt to explain the discrepancy.

THE PROPOSED LOAN.

Mr. Maruo asserted that the annual revenue derivable by the Government from the establishment of an opium monopoly would be about \$250,000,000, and that with this sum, "the security" the Government would be able to raise a very large loan indeed. The immediate advance that could be obtained, thought Mr. Maruo, was \$100,000,000, and in answer to a direct question he stated that he had assured the Government that such a sum could be raised. When asked where the money was coming from he stated that he believed each of the national groups in the Consortium would supply \$25,000,000, making \$9,000,000, and that friends of his in Japan would put up the other \$2,000,000. Mr. Maruo stated that he had not actually approached any of the groups in the Consortium on the matter. In answer to the question whence the opium dealt in by the proposed monopoly would be derived, Mr. Maruo stated that it was the intention to use only domestically produced opium, thus making it easier to stop smuggling and rendering the import of opium from abroad unnecessary.

MR. MARUO'S BUSINESS MAN.

Mr. Maruo was emphatic on the necessity for foreign control of the monopoly, but was quite indifferent as to the precise method of such foreign control. If the Chinese Maritime Customs would undertake the matter, well and good; if not, then some other organization, possibly established for this special purpose, but thoroughly foreign in character and composition, and with powers over the whole opium business, from production to distribution and consumption would have to undertake the task. When asked a few questions as to his own position in the matter, Mr. Maruo stated that he was simply interested in the welfare of China. He is a member of a firm established in Dairen, called the Maruo Gomei Kaisha, which has been carrying on an import and an export trade with China for the past nine years, dealing chiefly in army supplies. His firm has never dealt in drugs, but may begin to do so.

THE ORIGINAL MEMORANDUM.

Several of the questions put to Mr. Maruo were based on the version of his memorandum, presented to the Chinese Government on the 22nd or 23rd March, which appeared in the *Pi Shih Pao* on the 14th and 15th inst.; but as Mr. Maruo had not seen that version he could not say whether it was authentic or not. He promised to supply a copy of the original memorandum, which is in Japanese.

NEW TANKS FOR BRITISH ARMY.

According to the army estimates, the trials which have been carried out during the past year with the new type of light tank are nearing completion and it is hoped that orders will be placed for the manufacture and delivery in 1933-34 sufficient to equip a tank battalion together with the necessary reserves. The numbers of the army on the Rhine are placed at 10,931, the estimated cost for maintenance in 1933-34 being £1,338,000. As the result of war experience and in view of the progressive displacement of the horse in the army decided that divisional tanks be completely mechanised and the number of animals maintained in the army shows a decrease of five thousand.

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This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellowness, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, March 20th.
The apron front has not yet gone quite out of date, and dressmakers still use it here and there, more as a means for introducing ample width into a skirt which is intended to be somewhat tight than anything else.

A front of this kind is not always necessarily of the same material or colour as the dress. For instance, a charming model in brown crepe de Chine that I saw recently was trimmed with a quaint little apron drape across the front which was carried out in a rich shade of ripe corn; the apron dipped to a point in the middle and was bunched up slightly on each hip. Another amusing way of carrying out the same idea is to have two straight-out aprons, slightly pleated, fixed either side of the front, much like a parlour-maid's apron, the pleats being carried out in a light against a dark colour.

A new "apron" for evening wear is composed entirely of beads. In black or dark green glass beads over white or a very pale shade of rose pink, this can look most becoming. A bead apron of this type is composed of three rows of trelis work, from which hang chains of beads that reach to the hem of the dress. This idea can be carried out with very little expenditure and will add a note of charm to the simplest of frocks. Another way of arranging an "apron" is to take a width of material, cut it in an oval shape, and finish off round the edge with a pleated stitch; one oval end falls past the hem of the skirt, the other folds across the waist like a flap. Soft material is needed to carry out this idea with success, which is one that should appeal strongly to the home dressmaker in search of ideas for the fashioning of a new garment or the renovating of an old one.

Roses and rosettes are the latest crazes in the way of trimming. Roses in every soft material and rosettes in every known type of ribbon trim practically every hat and dress that is worn for the moment.

A large, open-necked, rose in velvet or tulle is placed on the right shoulder of a tulle evening-dress, a shade being chosen to harmonise with that of the gown. Black shows up well on a white frock, green on yellow, a deep violet on shot silk shades of sweet pea. A ring of roses mounted on a silk elastic band is quite the latest type of slave bangle worn by the very chic. This may be in black, to match a black or white dress, or it can be composed of one or all the colours of the rainbow to match a coloured frock.

The new handkerchief collar, which is also another of the new fads for trimming, is very often seen in fine mousseline de soie in a pastel shade and follows popular fancy by being edged with a border of tiny flowers, or else it is draped round the shoulders like a Marie Antoinette fichu and finished off with a spray of roses or, light into the knot in front. In nearly every instance, the roses and tiny flowers which are used as a trimming are in silk, crepe de Chine, crepe Georgette, or velvet, and they are hand-made.

As to rosettes, they, also, are ubiquitous, but more as a trimming for hats than anything else. The most noticed of all shapes in present-day millinery is a runabout model which looks more like a huge candle-extinguisher than a respectable hat. Covering it is in felt, or fine pedal straw or some other variety, of soft crushable straw; it envelopes the shape of the head and fits down well on to it, what might otherwise be visible of the eyes of the wearer being hidden from view by a narrow-drooping brim. At the back, either slightly to the left or to the right, a huge rosette rises in triumph and constitutes the only trimming of this amusing little hat, with the exception, perhaps, of a jewelled pin, or a diamond through the crown in front, or else the new veil fad, which consists of a narrow strip of veiling drawn tightly round the crown of the hat with just enough of the edge drooping over the brim to reach to below the eyes and completely veil them in mystery. At a fashionable M. Carre party, I noticed the Duchess de Gramont wearing a smart little black hat of this type, but with a brim so negligible that the veil just missed touching her face and making it impossible for her to blink her eyes.

Rosettes of one colour or else a mixture of one colour and black are what one sees most. Sometimes a charming combination of dark brown and some light shade of tortoise-shell will be seen trimming a brown felt hat. As to the shape of the rosette and the historical period from which it has been copied, there is no fixed rule, and, judging by the displays, anything that has once been ribbon and has been twisted into curves and loops and sharp peaks can consider itself a rosette.

Tassels and fringes are still used plentifully as a trimming. Occasionally they combine a decorative effect with usefulness by fixing a drape, weighting down with tassels, or covering up a side under-panel. Molyneux is using bead fringes, some of them nearly a yard wide, as a trimming to his evening coats and evening clothes in general. One of the most handsome coats in his Spring collection is made of black silver lamé brocade and has original sleeves finished off with bead fringes so long that they constitute almost the whole effect of the sleeve. Metal, leather, satin, silk and even wool fringes and tassels are being used. Tassels, especially, are more ubiquitous than they have ever been before. They dangle from sleeve ends, weight down the sides of caquin blouses, bob at you from the crown of a hat, and nestle in the spiky top of your umbrella. Fringes in one or the other of the materials just mentioned very often take the place of the flounces which have just made their re-appearance. Rows of fringes will often be placed at equal distance from each other up a skirt, and finish the neck and sleeves, in place of flounces.

Pockets are more popular than ever as a means of trimming. Nearly all the new coats and skirts, costumes and coats have at least one fancy pocket about them. One of the latest ideas is to make pockets designed to be decorative as well as useful, in the shape of the pockets which figure on billiard-tables. These fall below the edge of the coat, if they are added to the jacket of a coat and skirt, and they are weighted down with heavy tassels. Not only in the pocket is a novelty in the matter of shape, but it is also a novelty in the matter of composition, as it is made entirely of beads. In the new pieces at the Theatre des Nouveautés, Camille wears a most attractive little suit in cream tulle, embroidered on the coat with black soutache embroidery, and with billiard-table pockets made of black and white beads.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHILD SUFFERED WITH ITCHY RASH

Very Much Inflamed, Had To Bandage Back. Cuticura Healed.

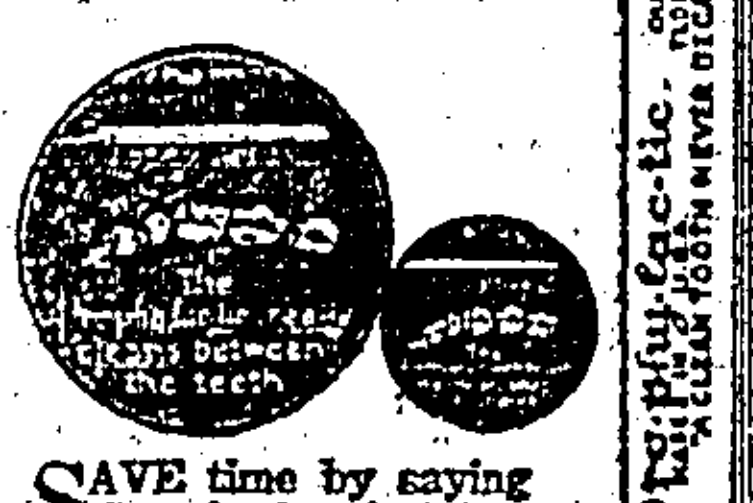
"My little girl suffered for twelve months from a rash on her back. It was very much inflamed and itched badly. At night I had to bandage her back to keep her from scratching. It was worse at night and she cried all the time."
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There are so many ways of renovating an old dress frock and giving it a new lease of life in a fresh and daintier form that there is no excuse for girls with a limited dress allowance to appear in any but becoming frocks. One of the easiest notions to carry out is that of fixing a bunch of satin roses on the right shoulder and adding a bunch of long ribbon streamers—about six or so—which fall down the side of the dress and are caught on the right hip by a similar posy of roses. On a black or white frock this idea, carried out with posies of pale pink roses and powder blue ribbons, looks delightful.

A black satin frock from last year can be brought up to date by arranging a double flounce sash end of printed crepe de Chine on the left hip, and bordering each flounce with a tight band of satin roses in some bright shade. Another "sash end" idea for brightening up a dark dress is to have a wide piece of crepe Georgette, cut diagonally to a point at the hem, finely accordeon-pleated and finished with a trail of fairly large satin roses, wound round the gathered material more like a garland wound round a pillar than anything else. Carried out in orange and lemon shades on a black dress, this idea will be found a most useful one for freshening up a frock that has seen brighter days.

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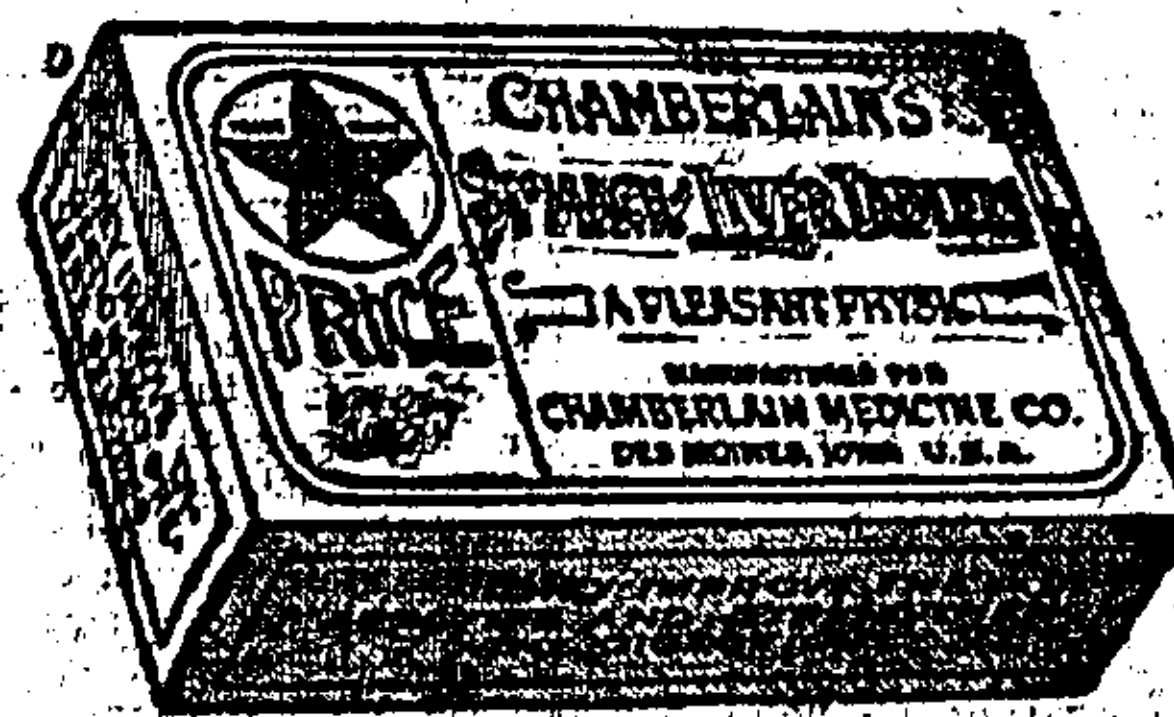
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*Johann	12,300 tons	Beginning of July
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	

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Havenstein	12,300 tons	3rd May
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	Middle of June
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	Middle of July
*Johann	12,300 tons	Beginning of August
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RUSSIA'S ANTI-BOLSHEVIKS.

COLLAPSE OF MOVEMENT.

SOVIETISM ACCEPTED.

The Special Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes:

Moscow, March 18th.
The Social Revolutionary party, the one big anti-Bolshevik element remaining in Russia, capitulated to-day. At the congress specially called to decide upon the future of the party it was decided to give up the secret as well as the open struggle against the Soviet system, accept Sovietism, and permit the membership of the party to do whatever it pleased. After considerable discussion a resolution was passed that opposition to the Soviet Government was both hopeless and futile, and that it was better to form a united front for the welfare of Russia.

Thus, at the moment of Lenin's serious illness, when a large part of the world, especially all Europe, is anxiously asking what will happen next in Russia, the powers in control have sent in an answer. To-day's action is expected to be a smashing blow to the international work of Social Revolutionary leaders, chiefly Martoff, Dan, and Chernoff, who, in Berlin and elsewhere, have continued the great battle to keep the anti-Bolshevik movement alive.

The Social Revolutionary party was so powerful once that the possibility existed of its taking over the Russian Government. While practically all the big leaders are abroad, those remaining in Russia, in his opinion, if the Labour Party came into power to-morrow, they would find the King prepared to accept their advice as readily as that of the Liberal or Tory parties.

Soviet officials whom I questioned regarding the general opinion about that a peasant revolution will follow Lenin's death ribbed such a belief as the result of misinformation, inasmuch as they claim that the peasants are the best satisfied element in Russia since the land was given to them.

LABOUR AND THE KING.

MR. THOMAS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND PERSONAL ASPECTS.

Speaking at Garston, Liverpool, on March 18th, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., said the controversy which had been created in regard to certain Labour leaders, including himself, having dined with their Majesties at Buckingham Palace was, in his judgment, receiving unnecessary attention, but seeing that some of his own colleagues had thought it necessary to express their views, and even to go to the length of issuing a manifesto, it might be as well if he stated the other side of the question.

There were two points involved—the Constitutional and the personal. On the Constitutional side, speaking in the House of Commons in the last Parliament, when an attempt had been made to drag the King into a political controversy, he stated that in his opinion, if the Labour Party came into power to-morrow, they would find the King prepared to accept their advice as readily as that of the Liberal or Tory parties.

"I certainly have no reason to change that view," continued Mr. Thomas, "and if that is the situation can we do other than accept, and, indeed, appreciate, such Constitutional action? If, on the other hand, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had been ignored as the Leader of the Opposition, it would have meant that the Labour Party had been deliberately forced, and that people to have raised it as an issue and to create an agitation would probably have been those who now take an opposite view on this matter. The King would have been accused of bias against the Labour Party."

"I would like to know when, or in what way we as a party have ever declared ourselves for a Republican Constitution. If that course is ever adopted after the party as a whole has considered the pros and cons, then clearly those who take exception to the existing Constitution would have the right to complain, but certainly not before that issue has been determined have they any right to criticize. The personal aspect is even more mean and dangerous. It presupposes that we are neither to associate with nor include among our friends anybody who either happens to be wealthy or whose political views disagree with our own. Is the embargo to apply to those in our own ranks who do not happen to belong to that section commonly known as the workers, because if so it will mean ignoring many in our own ranks whose brains and sacrifice are a great asset to the party."

MR. CLYNES' SPIRITED REPLY TO CRITICS.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., after a speech at Redhill on March 20th, was asked if he would not be serving his class better by addressing such meetings as he had done that evening than by dining with Royalty.

To this Mr. Clynes replied: The Labour Party have never made a declaration against their members associating with Royalty. This is not a Republican country, and the Throne and King—(Loud cheers)—are as much a part of the Constitution as the House of Commons itself. I do not feel that I have lacked in my duty by accepting the invitation of the King to dine with him. Personally, I feel greatly honoured by such an invitation. If those responsible attempted to keep Royalty away from Labour, the public would condemn them and regard such an act as a boycott of Labour.

Mr. Clynes was also asked: Did you discuss the Labour Party's programme with Royalty?

To this there were cries of: "Don't answer" and "It is not fair."

Mr. Clynes replied: I ask my friend to accept my assurance that I could not leave Labour out of any discussion that took place.

In a speech at New York last month, Senator Borah advocated recognition by the United States Government of the Soviet Government. On the other hand, American workers who went out to find a Soviet "Utopia" in Siberia have returned thoroughly disillusioned.

SECRET SKIN SORES.

Start in Itchy Spots & Ra-hes.

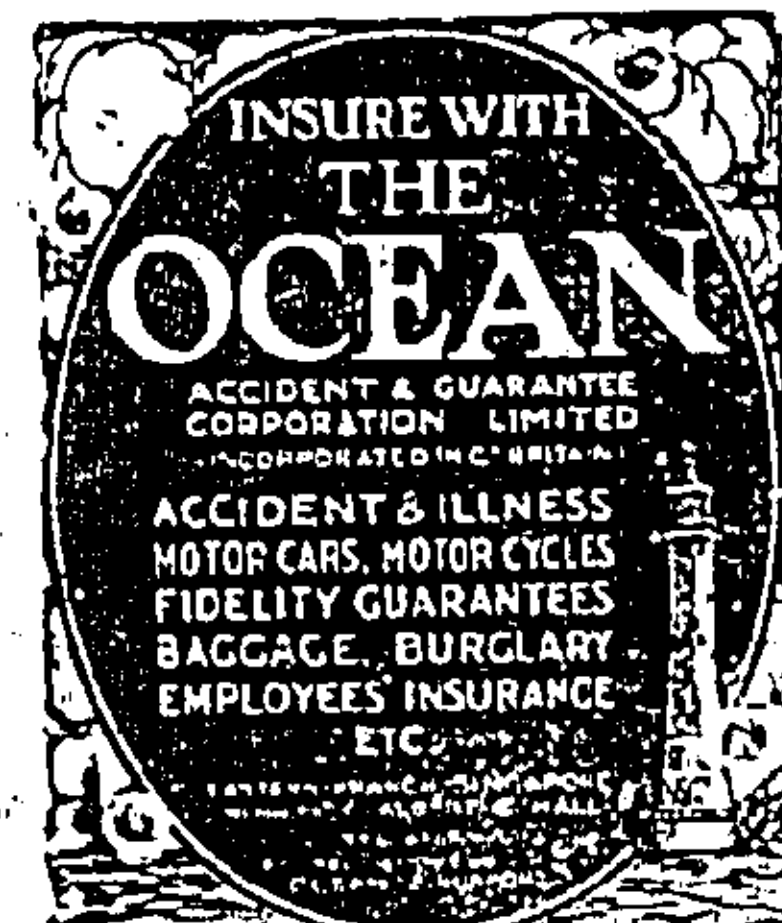
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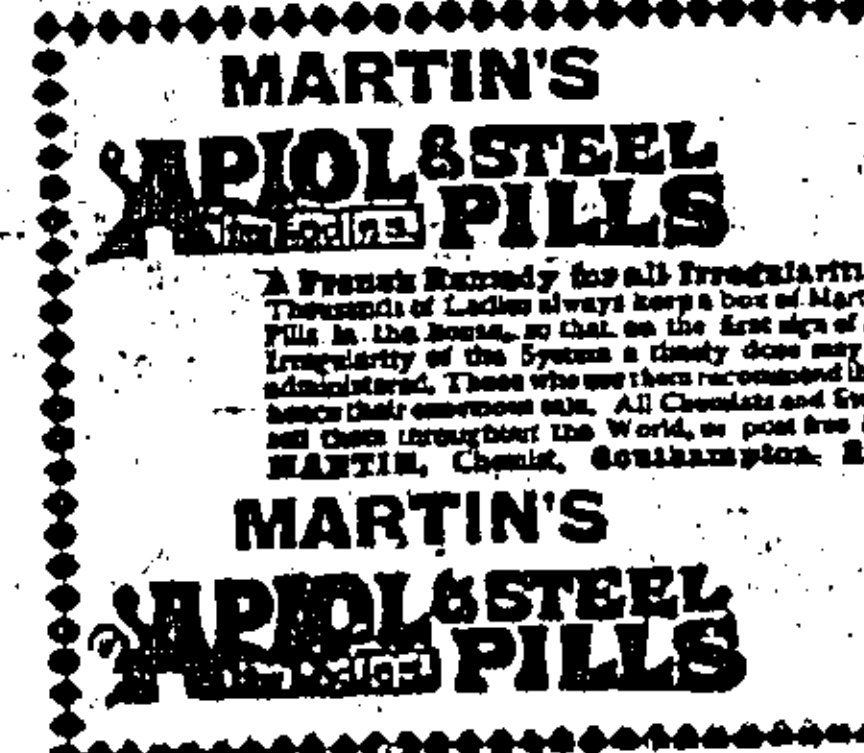
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HAIPHONG	"WINGANG" Friday	27th Apr. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"MINGANG" Friday	27th Apr. 9 a.m.
MANILA	"HOPEANG" Friday	27th Apr. Noon
KORE	"LOONGSANG" Friday	27th Apr. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" Saturday	28th Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KUTSANG" Saturday	28th Apr. 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KUTSANG" Sunday	29th Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG" Tuesday	1st May, Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"ESANG" Thursday	3rd May, Noon
KORE via MOJI	"NAUSANG" Wednesday	9th May, 3 p.m.
	"NAMSANG" Friday	11th May, 3 p.m.
	"FOOKSANG" Saturday	20th May, Noon

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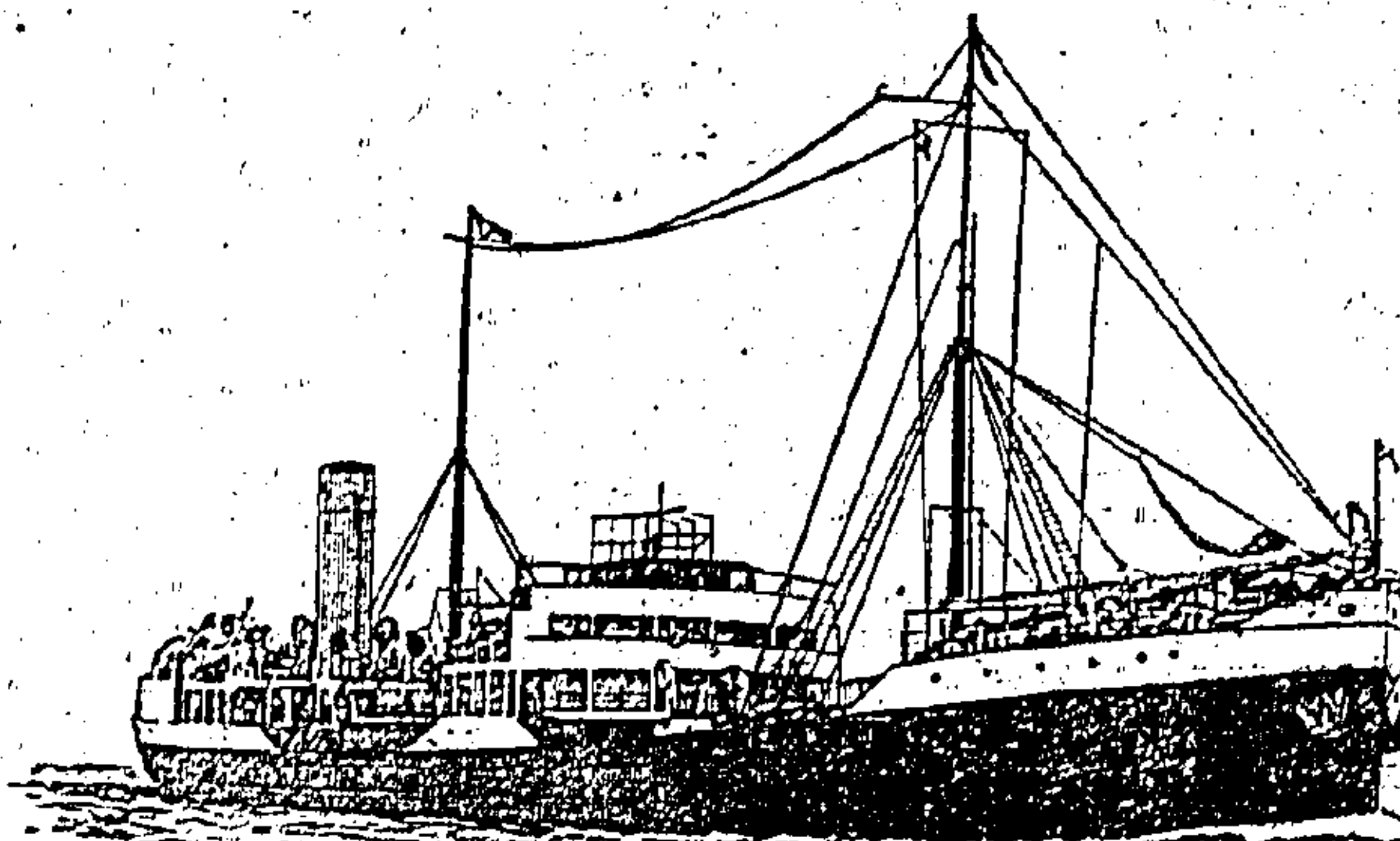
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 24th.
Taipei Maru, Japanese str., 1,135 tons, Capt. T. Hori, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
 April 25th.
Cheongshing, British str., from Canton.
Hai Hong, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. Pasmore, from Poochow and Coas Ports, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.
Hanyang, British str., 1,207 tons, Capt. H. P. Hope, from Swatow.—B. & S.
Hok Canton, Chinese str., 556 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from Kwangchow, with a general cargo.—Hong On & Co.
Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. J. Collom, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
India, Danish m.s., 3,583 tons, Capt. H. Jacobsen, from Taingtau, with a general cargo.—John Manners & Co.
Kalgan, British str., 1,578 tons, Capt. D. R. Davies, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Melnam, French str., 3,859 tons, Capt. Gabrillargues, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.
Shant, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. J. Mathias, from Amoy.—B. & S.
Sookow, British str., 1,561 tons, Capt. E. Mookman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taiwan, British str., 1,436 tons, Capt. Hugh Evans Hamilton, from Melbourne and Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

April 24th.
President Wilson, for Shanghai.
Shinkoku Maru, for Dairen.
Song Do, for Haiphong.
 April 25th.
Bintang, for Swatow.
Cherbon Maru, for Batavia.
Derwent, for Saigon.
Kooping, for Pakhoi.
Kuanying, for Canton.
Mandingo, for Bangkok.
Melnam, for Shanghai.
Mishima Maru, Singapore.
Prominent, for Saigon.
Soochow, for Canton.
Swatow Maru, for Swatow.
Taipei Maru, for Canton.
Taiwan, for Shanghai.
Tientsin, for Chetoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per *Kalgan*, on April 25th:—Miss E. Cole, Mr. Barrett.
 DEPARTURES.
 Per *Mishima Maru*, on April 25th:—Mr. J. E. L. Greenall, Mrs. A. R. Lowe, Mr. A. T. Gillette, Capt. G. H. Turner, Mr. P. Trump, Mr. R. H. Schilling, Mr. Euser, Mr. A. F. Buyers, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. de Silva Souza, Miss Reeco, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Anderson, Mr. C. J. Davidson, Mrs. De Ronge, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison, Miss Denison, Mrs. W. L. Shenton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Davis, Mr. Euser, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Frager, Mr. P. Williamson, Mrs. C. Stauffer, Mrs. Johanna Rohlfach, Mr. Mark Bell, Mrs. V. V. Kozlovoff, Miss E. Corrad, Mr. C. P. Parnham, Mr. John Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gowing, Mr. P. E. R. James and D. L. Davies.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe on April 24th, at 5.30 p.m., and left Kobe on April 25th, at noon. She is due at Yokohama to-day (April 26th), at 8.30 a.m.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*, from Hongkong on April 17th, arrived at Vancouver on April 23rd.
 The Hugo Stange's *Adolf von Bayer* left Singapore yesterday p.m., and is due here on Monday, the 30th inst.
 The s.s. *Taihyang* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on April 24th for Genoa, Marseille, Liverpool and Glasgow.
 The s.s. *Glauca* (Blue Funnel) from Liverpool, left Singapore on April 24th, daylight, for this port, and is due here on April 28th.
 The s.s. *Rhazoor* (Blue Funnel) arrived at London on April 24th.

REDUCTION OF M.M. PASSAGE RATES.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. announce that on and after the 10th of May, 1923, their passage rates from Hongkong, Manila and Shanghai to Marseilles will be reduced:

NEW RATES.
1st class 2nd class 3rd class
A Class Steamers £95.00 £65.00 £40.00
B " " " £80.00 £50.00 £30.00
FORMER RATES.
1st class 2nd class 3rd class
A Class Steamers £100.00 £70.00 £45.00
B " " " £85.00 £55.00 £35.00

BELGIUM'S LARGEST LINER.

The *Belgenland*, now a palatial passenger liner of 27,000 tons, left Belfast last month after being extensively reconditioned and overhauled by Harland and Wolff, Ltd., to take up her sailings in the Red Star Line on the North Atlantic route.
 The ship was constructed during the war, and had to be fitted out temporarily as a cargo vessel, owing to the great need which then existed for tonnage. Five years of constant service as one of the world's largest cargo-carriers had not added to her beauty, nor yet impaired her usefulness.
 Radiant in all the glory of her new creation, the *Belgenland* left for Antwerp, from which port she will sail on her maiden voyage as a passenger liner for New York. She is 327 ft. by 78 ft. by 40 ft., and is the largest vessel under the Belgian flag. She has accommodation for nearly 600 first, 1,000 second-class, and over 1,000 third-class passengers, and is beautifully furnished and decorated. She is propelled by triple screws with a low pressure turbine.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 26th at 10.55—Pressure has increased moderately at Vladivostok, Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin. It has increased slightly over Formosa and the Philippines. The anticyclone has formed over N. China. The Loochoos depression has filled up.
 The anticyclone has formed over N. China. The Loochoos depression has filled up.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 26th April, is as follows:—

Forecast
 Hongkong to Gap Rock N.E. winds, fresh, overcast at first, improving later.
 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochoos No. 1.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochoos No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 25th.			
Time	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind
5 a.m.	29.6	74	0
1 p.m.	29.5	81	0
5 p.m.	29.1	89	0
8 p.m.	28.5	85	0
11 p.m.	28.5	85	0
24 hr. mean	28.5	85	0
Lowest open-air temperature on 24th	27.6		
Lowest open-air temperature on 25th	28.5		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 25th to May 2nd, 1923.									
		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.		Height.		H'kong Standard Time.		Height.	
		h	m	ft.	in.	h	m	ft.	in.
Thurs.	26	6	35	4	9	11	31	3	8
Fri.	27	7	10	5	3	10	46	1	7
Satur.	28	7	46	6	3	9	44	1	7
Sun.	29	7	48	6	3	8	27	1	7
Mon.	30	8	40	6	2	7	21	1	8
Tues.	1	9	33	7	1	6	38	1	8
Wed.	2	10	28	5	8	5	42	2	5
	3	11	27	5	4	4	50	2	5

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec

From	Due	From	Due
Hongkong	Vancouver	Canada	England
Empress Australia	May 4	May 23	Montcalm June 1 June 8
Empress Asia	May 17	June 4	Empress Scotland June 9 June 15
Empress Canada	June 2	June 18	Empress France June 23 June 29
Empress Russia	June 14	July 2	Empress Scotland July 7 July 14
Empress Australia	June 29	July 18	Montcalm July 27 Aug. 3
Empress Asia	July 12	July 30	Empress Scotland Aug. 4 Aug. 10

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

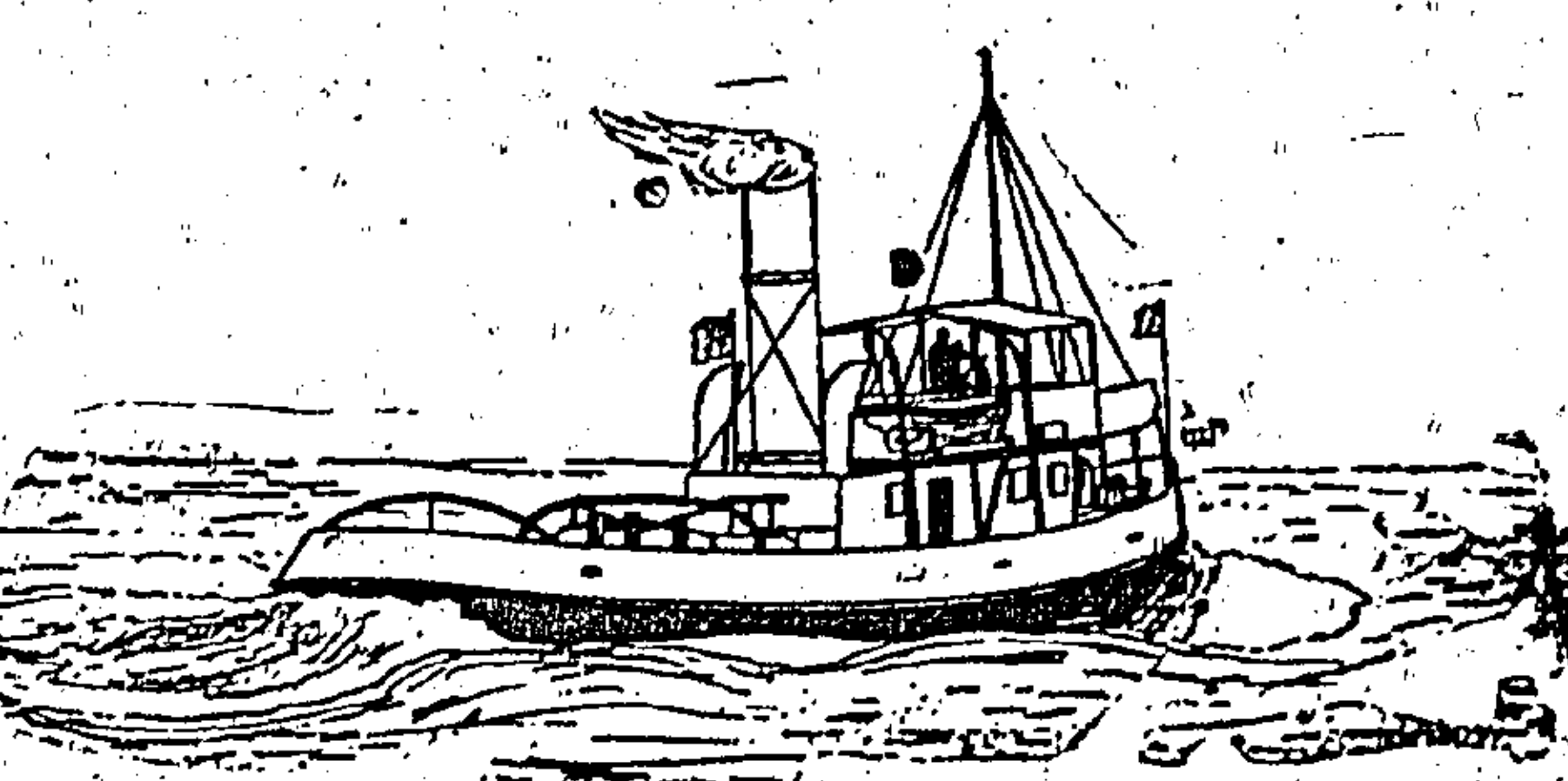
Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.
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Oil-fired tug boat "Luna" built by W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

Boiler, Engines, Tenders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Taketoyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th May
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Eutaw Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	About 16th May
BOSTON & NEW YORK via Suez	Karon	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 27th April
SAN FRANCISCO	Elkridge	Am.	Strathairn & Barry	On 28th April
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 17th May
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SUEZ, J. PORT.	Raga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd May
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TAOKEA	Manila Maru	Jap.	Otsuka Shosen Kaisha	On 29th April
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Protestant	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 15th May
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress Australia	Brit.	Empress of India	On 4th May
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Karmala	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Ltd.	On 13th May
MARSEILLES, &c.	Andre Lebon	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 28th April
MARSEILLES, &c.	Amboise	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 29th May
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	Paul Locat	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 30th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & GLASGOW	Hakozaki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th May
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & GLASGOW	Teacur	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 28th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & GLASGOW	Amazon Maru	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st May
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & DUNKERQUE	Glendale	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th May
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Banka	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th April
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Havenstein	Ger.	Reuter Bros. & Co.	About 3rd May
PORT SAID, VALENCIA, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, ANT., DUN.	C. M. Malhol	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 3rd May
HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKERQUE	St. Sk. Loebert-Bio	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 10th May
BUMAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO	Soda Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th April
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Kanteng	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 28th April, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PANING, COLOMBO & BOMBEY	Schila	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Ltd.	On 28th April
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA	Vao Overstraten	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th April
BRINDISI, VICTOR & FARETS	Linu	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th April
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Hosoi Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 1st May
HAIPHONG via SHANGHAI & AMOY	Takuma Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd May, 2 p.m.
KEELUNG via SHANGHAI & AMOY	Maunang	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th May
SAKURAKAWA	Aki Maru	Jap.	P. & O. S. S. Ltd.	On 6th May
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	St. Albans	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd April, 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Taiyuan	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th April, Noon
SHANGHAI via SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA	Hopang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th May
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	P. & O. S. S. Ltd.	On 28th May
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Sardinia	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th May
SHANGHAI	Chekiang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th May
DALNY	Nippu	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 2nd May
JAPAN PORTS	Tijsondri	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 2nd May
TIENTSIN	Shanko Maru	Jap.	Otsuka Shosen Kaisha	About 2nd May
HANKA, HONGKONG & BATAVIA	Chongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 28th April, Noon
CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & HONGKONG	Tilgarn	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 1st May
BANGKOK	Indo Maru	Jap.	Otsuka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th May
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kalgan	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th April, 4 p.m.
SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOOW	Hopang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st May, Noon
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	Douglas LaPraque & Co.	On 1st May, 19 Noon
MANILA	Haifong	Brit.	Douglas LaPraque & Co.	On 27th April, 3 p.m.
MANILA & SINGAPORE	Loongang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th April
	West Faralon	Am.	Struthers & Barry	

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due May 6th
 Angers (M.M.), due May 2nd
 Cordillere (M.M.), due May 8th
 Euphor (Blue Funnel), due May 10th
 Empress of Asia, due May 8th
 Glauca (Blue Funnel), due April 28th
 Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 4th
 Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 21st
 Myrmidon (Blue Funnel), due May 14th
 Oaka Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 6th
 Plemis (Blue Funnel), due May 17th
 Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 27th
 Tajima Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 10th
 Tientsin Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 8th
 Yamaguchi Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 2nd

N. Y. K.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overseas summer ports in U.S.A. and Canada.
 Through passage rates to Europe via America \$3435, \$3450, \$3500.
 KAGA MARU (Nagasaki Direct) ... Saturday, 3rd May.
 IYO MARU ... Saturday, 19th May.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KAZOKAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 8th May.
 KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

TAJIMA MARU ... Friday, 4th May.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Thursday, 10th May.

SYDNEY & ADELAIDE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 16th May.
 TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th May.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA

TAKAOKA MARU ... Saturday, 5th May.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle June.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo

SADO MARU ... Saturday, 28th April.
 AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th May.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

YAMAGATA MARU ... Tuesday, 1st May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 17th May.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

KAWACHI MARU ... Friday, 27th April.
 KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th May.

For further information apply to—
 Telephone: Central No. 232 & 233.
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
 E. H. KAMEI, Manager.



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Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvelous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scurvy and glandular swellings, bed sores, rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

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STEAM NAVIGATION TO THE EAST INDIES.

The Observer reproduced last month from its file of the paper a hundred years ago the following interesting announcement:—

CAPTAIN J. H. JOHNSON'S PLAN

For Establishing, by Means of Steam Navigation, a Communication with Calcutta and the East Indies Generally, and the Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea: The Voyage Out and Home to be Completed Within 120 Days.
 I deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the efficiency of steam vessels to navigate upon the open seas, and to counter severe gales, even with greater advantages than those provided only with masts and sails. Persons who entertain doubts on this point will be best answered by a perusal of the different reports of the Committees of the House of Commons. It would be superfluous also to attempt to demonstrate that which is in itself evident—I mean the very great advantage that would derive to merchants individually and to the public generally by the means of speedy communication with our Asiatic Dominions.

To perform the contemplated service, it will be necessary to have at least three, and perhaps four vessels on each side of the Isthmus. They should be of 400 tons, of the strongest build, and of 100 horse-power, with lattice sails or lug fore-sail, and schooner-rigged aft.

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Mr Karl Bader	Mr J. G. W. King
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Mr Max Barker	Mrs. H. Lillie
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Mrs E. B. Bellar	Mrs. & Miss Lister
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Mr J. E. Hancock	Miss A. H. Rowe
Mr J. Gordon Hare	Miss A. H. Rowe
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son	Miss A. H. Rowe
Mr D. L. Hutchison	Miss A. H. Rowe
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1. "CITY OF SINGAPORE" ... 28th April ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

2. "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
3. "CITY OF FLORENCE" ... 10th May ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

1. "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
2. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 2nd half July ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to:-

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Joint Service of the

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Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "KARONGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th April.
2. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th May.
3. "EURYLOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th May.
4. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th May.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT ...	...	...	30th April
ANDRE LEBON ...	...	...	15th May
AMCORE ...	...	...	29th May
GORDILLIERE ...	6th April	8th May	12th June
ANGERS ...	20th April	22nd May	28th June
CHILI ...	4th May	3rd June	10th July

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$120.00 Od.
B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$110.00 Od.
2nd ... \$80.00 Od.Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

1. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" loading for HAYBE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 10th May.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

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3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

2) CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Warm Water Rooms, Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR:

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

(AND RETURN)

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HATHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 27th Apr., at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 1st May, at 12 Noon.
HAIHING ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Friday, 4th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS, LA PRAT & CO.,

General Managers.

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AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

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Apcar and
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**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

	To	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMAIA"	2,068	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	4th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	6th May	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"KASABAS"	5,030	18th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,709	31st May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"RYANZA"	7,000	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"BANQA"	6,000	3rd June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	28th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANEA"	8,097	25th July	do.
"SITTAN"	6,580	28th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KIVA"	8,017	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	22nd Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	12th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th May	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"SARDINIA"	6,584	5th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"EASTERN"	4,003	8th May	Japan Direct.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	15th May	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,097	20th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.Passengers for Hongkong must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the ship on carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to:-**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

	For BOSTON	and	For NEW YORK
S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE"	...	...	on or about 16th May.
S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE"	...	...	on or about 11th June.
S.S. "GABRIEL PRINCE"	...	...	on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 3165

Telegrams (Furness)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION	
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	
"AMAZON MARU" (Omitting Marseilles) ... Sunday, 13th May	
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.	
"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May, 11 a.m.	
BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.	
"SUMATRA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May	
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.	
"BUSHO MARU" (omitting Deli) ... Monday, 21st May	
CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.	
"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd May	
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.	
"MANILA MARU" (calling at Dairen) ... Monday, 7th May	
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Colon Ports.	
"HAYRE MARU" ... Sunday, 29th April	
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama. ... Tuesday, 1st May	
"ALTAI MARU" (calling at Moji & Kobe) ... Saturday, 28th April	
"SHUNRO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th May	
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.	
"KAJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.	
"AMAKURA MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.	
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Thursday, 26th April	
"KOSHI MARU" ... For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to: K. SHIMA, Manager.	

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 26th Apr. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th Apr. Noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 29th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHERKANG"	On 30th Apr. D.L.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 30th Apr. Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KALCAN"	On 1st May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 1st May, Noon.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 6th May, Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"YUNNAN"	On 8th May, 11 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 8th May, 4 p.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on, through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents
Telephone Central 32

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE RETURNED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD., AGENTS.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila, Timor & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	...	...
"CHANGSHA"	25th April	30th April, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to:-
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents
Telephone Central No. 36.**STRUTHERS & BARRY**

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.F. "Elkridge"	...	Due Hongkong 27th Apr.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	...	Leave Hongkong 28th Apr.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	...	Due Hongkong 15th May.
U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	...	Leave Hongkong 16th May.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Farallon"	...	Due Hongkong 29th Apr.
U.S.S. "Munro"	...	Leave Hongkong 30th Apr.
U.S.S. "Munro"	...	Due Hongkong 15th May.
U.S.S. "Munro"	...	Leave Hongkong 16th May.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO:

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.L. EVERETT,
General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES,
INDO-CHINA-STRATH & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 8008.
G. P. BRADY, Rm. Agent.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED****REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON**

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "Dacre Castle"	...	sailing on or about 8th May.
S.S. "Kendal Castle"	...	sailing on or about 8th June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUM having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	sailing on or about 20th April
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	sailing on or about 5th June.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 2nd May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "TUMBUKI"	...	sailing on or about 2nd May.
S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	sailing on or about 31st May.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents

